Access DB# 63511

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: KAREN CANELLA Examiner #: 77681 Date: 3/29/02
Art Unit: 1642 Phone Number 30 8-8362 Serial Number: 09/544,664
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 9E17 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL
8E12 MEJ

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

RECEIVED
APR - 1 2002
TECH CENTER 1600/2900

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full

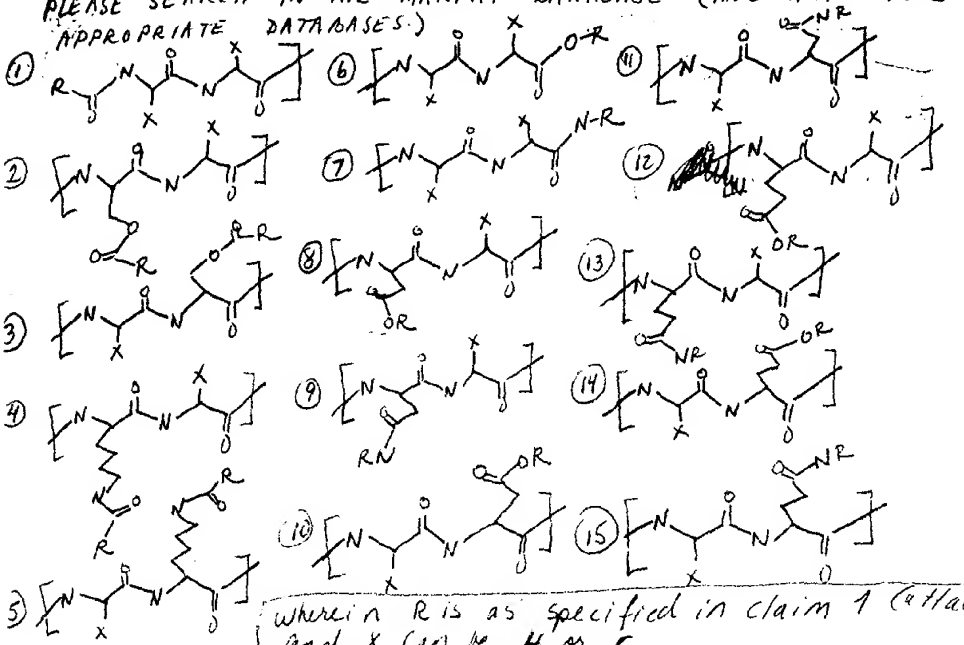
Point of Contact:
Susan Hanley
Technical Info. Specialist
CM1 6B05 Tel: 305-4053

PLEASE CALL OR E-mail if you have questions!
Thanks

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

For Sequence Searches Only *Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

PLEASE SEARCH IN THE MARPAT DATABASE (AND ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE DATABASES.)



wherein R is as specified in claim 1 (attached) and X can be H or C

****

STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: Hanley	NA Sequence (#)	STN
Searcher Phone #:	AA Sequence (#)	Dialog
Searcher Location:	Structure (#) 15	Questel/Orbit
Date Searcher Picked Up: 4/5	Bibliographic	Dr.Link
Date Completed: 4/12	Litigation	Lexis/Nexis
Searcher Prep & Review Time:	Fulltext	Sequence Systems
Clerical Prep Time:	Patent Family	WWW/Internet
Online Time:	Other	Other (specify)

PTO-1590 (8-01)

Q - why did we search for acyl groups? (DB V)

YAEN 09/544,664

only one of appl. disloses peptides is acylated. It is in one citation only (appl. work)

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L40              STR
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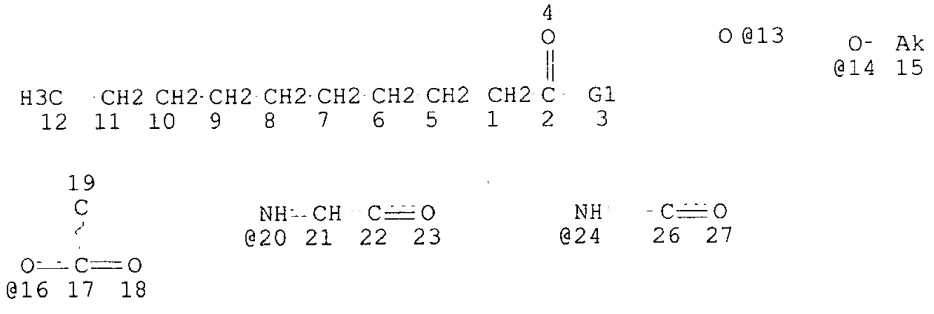


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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED
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RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 26

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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L51	2348	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L50 NOT (SI OR P)/ELS
L52	2267	SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L51 NOT OC5/ES
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L78	1	SEA	FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L77

← applicant's one peptide that is acylated

It is in only one citation

=> d ibib abs hitstr l78

L78 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:725483 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:276332
TITLE: Enhancement of peptide cellular uptake with peptide conjugates
INVENTOR(S): Huang, Ziwei; Wang, Jialun; Zhang, Zhijia; Shan, Simei; Lu, Zhixian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thomas Jefferson University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000059526	A1	20001012	WO 2000-US9352	20000406
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1210098	A1	20020605	EP 2000-923177	20000406
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				

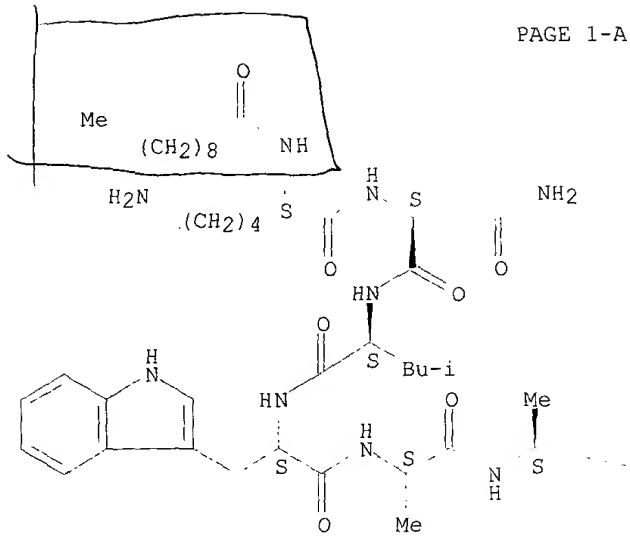
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-128202P P 19990407
WO 2000-US9352 W 20000406
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:276332

AB The described invention claims peptides conjugated to lipophilic moieties to enhance cellular uptake. The peptide conjugates are useful in the modulation of apoptosis. N-decyl-COHN-KNLWAAQRYGRELRRMSDEFEGSFKGL caused apoptosis of Bcl-2-transfected HL-60 cells.

IT 300349-97-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
RN 300349-97-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N2-(1-oxodecyl)-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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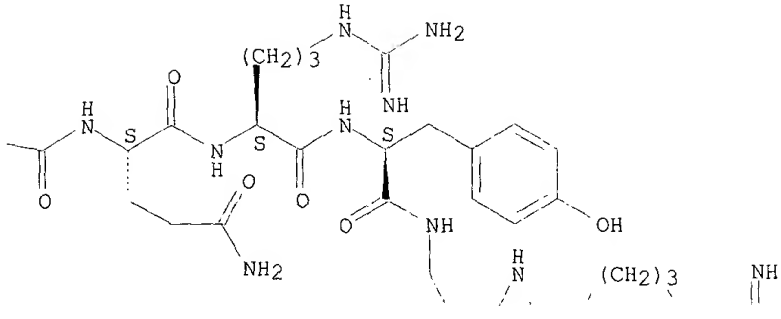

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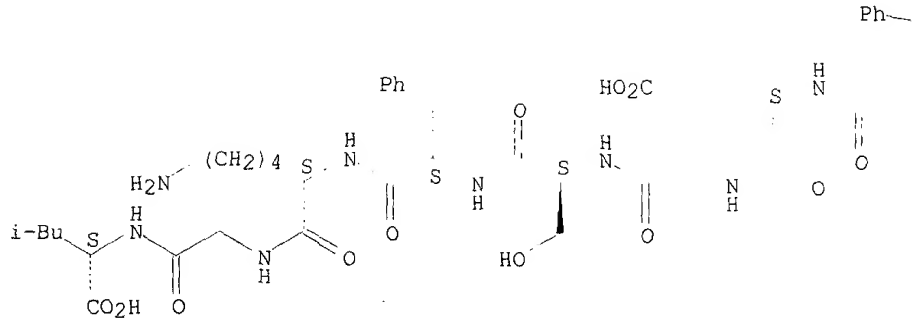

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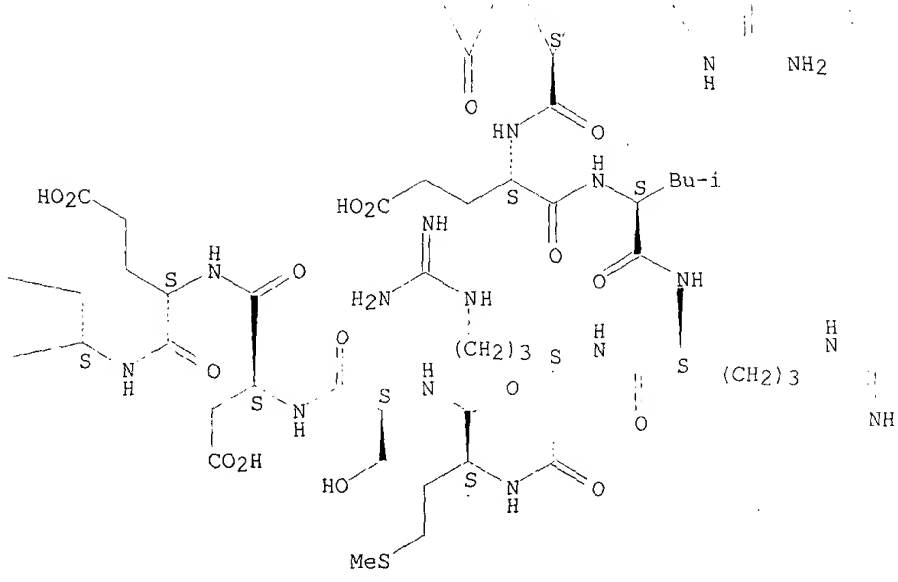

$-NH_2$

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

this is a search for Ø applicants' peptides

YAEN 09/544,664

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L12          218 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L10 OR L11)
L32        88921 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "DECANOIC" OR "DECANOATE" OR
                 "DECYL" OR "OXODECYL"
L40             STR
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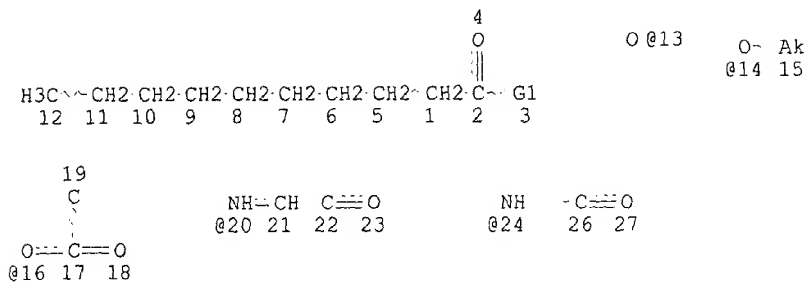
appl. peptide citations from inv. search



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RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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L52	2267	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 NOT OC5/ES
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Q - All seq's of Applicants whether in this application or not. Accord. to SEQ's (58) of this app'n - all seq's < 40 aa's

cp do from STR search

120 peptides from appl. w/ SQL < 40

inventor

these 120 peptides are disclosed in 16 cites

only 1 cite related to (cp do from STR search)

R-X compounds attached to peptide

are any our grup/ or read on?

=> d ibib abs hitstr

L82 ANSWER 1 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:749406 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:4032
TITLE: Analysis of variation in cis-9, trans-11 conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) in milk fat of dairy cows
AUTHOR(S): Peterson, D. G.; Kelsey, J. A.; Bauman, D. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (2002), 85(9), 2164-2172
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This study analyzed individual animal variation in milk fat content of cis-9, trans-11 CLA and in desaturase indexes in milk fat. Thirty lactating Holstein cows were allocated to one of three treatment groups: one received a std. total mixed ratio, one received a diet that produced an elevated milk fat content of CLA, and a third treatment group was alternated between these diets at 3-wk intervals over the 12-wk study. There was a two- to threefold variation among individuals on the same diet for both milk fat content of CLA and desaturase indexes in milk fat. This hierarchy was maintained to a large extent over the 12-wk study even in the variable treatment group that alternated between the two diets. Within the variable diet treatment, some animals consistently had a substantial response in milk fat content of CLA to dietary shifts, whereas other cows had little or no response. It can be concluded that while diet is a major determinant of the CLA content in milk fat, individual animal differences also have a substantial effect. The variation among individuals includes differences related to both rumen biohydrogenation and .DELTA.9-desaturase activity in the mammary gland.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(anal. of variation in cis-9, trans-11 **conjugated** linoleic acid (CLA) in milk fat of dairy cows)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

STK search

YAEN 09/544,664

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Won't help since SEA 10 55 156 deleted & must contain w/ inventor search

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L2         28898 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  WANG J?/AU
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L4           180 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SHAN S?/AU
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L6         56494 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5)
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L9             4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 NOT TAT/TI   4 cites
L32        88921 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "DECANOIC" OR "DECANOATE" OR
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L40              STR
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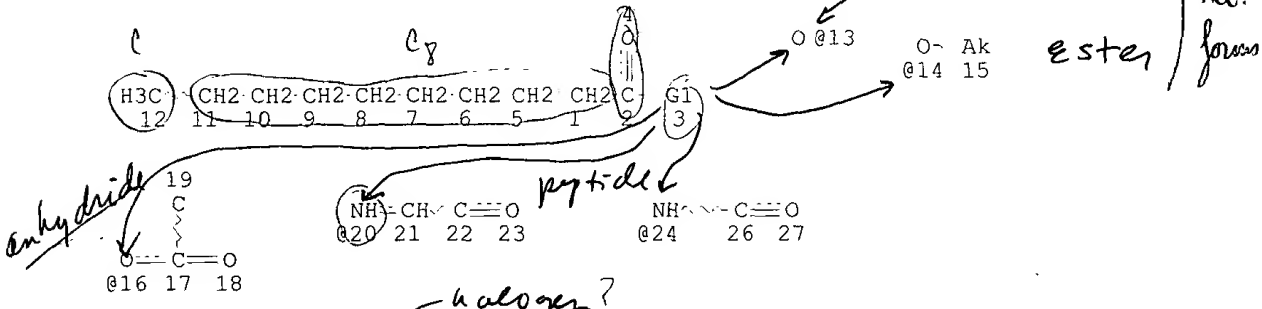

halogen?

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CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  15
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

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L42      1906518 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROTEIN/FS
L47      1994712 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 OR L32
L49         2584 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L47 SSS FUL L40   2 584 cpds
L50         2401 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 NOT PMS/CI   no polymers
L51         2348 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 NOT (SI OR P)/ELS   no Si or P
L52         2267 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L51 NOT OC5/ES   no sugars - 2267 cpds
L56        12440 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52   12,440 cites
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L58       606461 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROTEINS/CT
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L67          276 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56(L)(?PROTEIN? OR ?PEPTID?)

L69           10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L67(L)COUPL?
L79           38 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L63 OR L66 OR L69
L80           29 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L79 NOT L9   29 cites
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the STK was searched against the combo of L42 or L32

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=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-29

L80 ANSWER 1 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:749406 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:4032
TITLE: Analysis of variation in cis-9, trans-11 conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) in milk fat of dairy cows
AUTHOR(S): Peterson, D. G.; Kelsey, J. A.; Bauman, D. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (2002), 85(9), 2164-2172
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB This study analyzed individual animal variation in milk fat content of cis-9, trans-11 CLA and in desaturase indexes in milk fat. Thirty lactating Holstein cows were allocated to one of three treatment groups: one received a std. total mixed ratio, one received a diet that produced an elevated milk fat content of CLA, and a third treatment group was alternated between these diets at 3-wk intervals over the 12-wk study. There was a two- to threefold variation among individuals on the same diet for both milk fat content of CLA and desaturase indexes in milk fat. This hierarchy was maintained to a large extent over the 12-wk study even in the variable treatment group that alternated between the two diets. Within the variable diet treatment, some animals consistently had a substantial response in milk fat content of CLA to dietary shifts, whereas other cows had little or no response. It can be concluded that while diet is a major determinant of the CLA content in milk fat, individual animal differences also have a substantial effect. The variation among individuals includes differences related to both rumen biohydrogenation and .DELTA.9-desaturase activity in the mammary gland.
IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(anal. of variation in cis-9, trans-11 **conjugated** linoleic acid (CLA) in milk fat of dairy cows)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 2 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:749405 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:4031
TITLE: Trans-10, cis-12 conjugated linoleic acid decreases lipogenic rates and expression of genes involved in milk lipid synthesis in dairy cows
AUTHOR(S): Baumgard, L. H.; Matitashvili, E.; Corl, B. A.; Dwyer, D. A.; Bauman, D. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (2002), 85(9), 2155-2163
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Our objectives were to examine potential mechanisms by which trans-10, cis-12 CLA inhibits milk fat synthesis. Multiparous Holstein cows (n = 4) in late lactation were used in a balanced 2.times.2 crossover design. Treatments consisted of a 5 d abomasal infusion of either skim milk (control) or purified trans-10, cis-12 CLA (13.6 g/d) emulsified in skim milk. On d 5 of infusion, mammary gland biopsies were performed and a portion of the tissue analyzed for mRNA expression of acetyl CoA carboxylase, fatty acid synthetase, .DELTA.9-desaturase, lipoprotein lipase, fatty acid binding protein, glycerol phosphate acyltransferase and acylglycerol phosphate acyltransferase. Lipogenic capacity was evaluated with another portion of the tissue. Infusion of trans-10, cis-12 CLA decreased milk fat content and yield 42 and 48%, resp. and increased the trans-10, cis-12 CLA content in milk fat from <0.1 to 4.9 mg/g. Redns. in milk fat content of C4 to C16 fatty acids contributed 63% to the total decrease in milk fat yield (molar basis). Anal. of the ratios of specific fatty acid pairs indicated trans-10, cis-12 CLA also shifted fatty acid compn. in a manner consistent with a redn. in .DELTA.9-desaturase. Mammary explant incubations with radiolabeled acetate established that lipogenic capacity was decreased 82% and acetate oxidn. to CO2 was reduced 61% when cows received trans-10, cis-12 CLA. Infusing trans-10, cis-12 CLA also decreased the mRNA expression of all measured enzymes by 39 to 54%. Overall, data demonstrated the mechanism by which trans-10, cis-12 CLA inhibits milk fat synthesis includes decreasing expression of genes that encode for enzyme involved in circulating fatty acid uptake and transport, de novo fatty acid synthesis, desatn. of fatty acids and triglyceride synthesis.
IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(trans-10, cis-12 **conjugated** linoleic acid effect on lipogenic rates and expression of genes involved in milk lipid synthesis in dairy cows)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 3 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:595029 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:174885
TITLE: Targeting delivery of apoptosis-regulating proteins affecting the permeability transition pore complex using fusion proteins with cell-specific antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Edelman, Lena; Jacotot, Etienne; Briand, Jean-Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Pasteur, Fr.; Centre National De La Recherche
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2002061105 A2 20020808 WO 2002-EP1633 20020201
WO 2002061105 C2 20021031
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-265594P P 20010202

AB Fusion proteins of an apoptosis-regulating protein and a cell surface protein-specific antibody are used to target the apoptosis regulating protein to a specific cell type. The apoptosis regulating protein is preferably the Vpr peptide of HIV-1 or a fragment contg. the amino acid motif H(F/S)RIG that interacts with mitochondrial inner membrane, adenine nucleotide translocation (ANT) protein of a cell. Binding of the fusion protein to the cell is followed by uptake of the protein and induction or inhibition of apoptosis of the cell. A vector encoding a fusion protein and a host cell carrying the vector are provided. The fusion proteins are useful for the targeted killing of cells such as cancer cells. The prepn. of peptides inducing mitochondrial swelling (apoptosis-inducing) or inhibiting atractyloside-induced swelling (apoptosis-inhibiting) is demonstrated.

IT **334-48-5D**, Decanoic acid, protein **conjugates**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as targeting moiety; targeting delivery of apoptosis-regulating proteins affecting permeability transition pore complex using fusion proteins with cell-specific antibodies)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

L80 ANSWER 4 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:403802 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:400592
TITLE: Immunogenic conjugates comprising autoinducer and lysine-contg. protein as vaccine and for raising antibody to treat and diagnose Gram-neg. bacterial infection
INVENTOR(S): Kende, Andrew S.; Iglewski, Barbara H.; Smith, Roger; Phipps, Richard P.; Pearson, James P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Rochester, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6395282	B1	20020528	US 1999-293687	19990416

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-82025P P 19980416

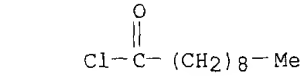
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:400592

AB The present invention relates to an immunogenic conjugate comprising a carrier mol. coupled to an autoinducer of a Gram neg. bacteria. The autoinducer is N-(3-oxododecanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone, N-(butanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone, N-hexanoyl-homoserine lactone, N-(3-oxohexanoyl)-homoserine lactone, N-.beta.-(hydroxybutyryl)-homoserine lactone, N-(3-oxooctanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone, or N-(3R-hydroxy-cis-tetradecanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone. The carrier mol. is bovine serum albumin, chicken egg ovalbumin, limpet hemocyanin, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria toxoid and thyroglobulin. The immunogenic conjugate, when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, forms a suitable vaccine for mammals to prevent infection by the Gram neg. bacteria. The immunogenic conjugate is also used to raise and subsequently isolate antibodies or binding portions thereof which are capable of recognizing and binding to the autoinducer. The antibodies or binding portions thereof are utilized in a method of treating infections, a method of inhibiting autoinducer activity, and in diagnostic assays which detect the presence of autoinducers or autoinducer antagonists in fluid or tissue samples.

IT **112-13-0**, Decanoyl chloride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(immunogenic **conjugates** comprising autoinducer and lysine-contg. protein as vaccine and for raising antibody to treat and diagnose Gram-neg. bacterial infection)

RN 112-13-0 HCAPLUS

CN Decanoyl chloride (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 5 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:115284 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:309179

TITLE: Fish oil and extruded soybeans fed in combination increase conjugated linoleic acids in milk of dairy cows more than when fed separately

AUTHOR(S): Whitlock, L. A.; Schingoethe, D. J.; Hippen, A. R.; Kalscheur, K. F.; Baer, R. J.; Ramaswamy, N.; Kasperson, K. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dairy Science Department, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD, 57007-0647, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (2002), 85(1), 234-243
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302

PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Eight multiparous Holstein and 4 multiparous Brown Swiss dairy cows 78.+-.43 days in milk were fed fish oil and/or extruded soybeans (source of linoleic acid) and the amts. of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) in milk were detd. Control diet with 50:50 forage/conc. ratio on dry matter basis, control diet with 2% added fat from menhaden fish oil or extruded soybeans, and control diet with 1% each of menhaden fish oil and extruded soybeans were fed. The dry matter intakes (24.3, 21.6, 24.5, and 22.5 kg/day for control, fish oil, extruded soybean, and combined diets,

resp.), milk prodn. (32.1, 29.1, 34.6, and 31.1 kg/day), and milk fat content (3.51, 2.79, 3.27, and 3.14%) were lower in cows fed the fish oil-contg. diets, esp. the 2% fish oil diet. The proportion of n-3 fatty acids in milk fat increased similarly with all 3 fat-supplemented diets. The concns. of trans-vaccenic acid (trans-C18:1n-7; 1.00, 4.16, 2.17, and 3.51 g/100 g fatty acids) and 9-cis,11-trans-CLA (0.60, 2.03, 1.16, and 1.82 g/100 g fatty acids) in milk fat increased more with fish oil than with extruded soybeans feeding. When fed the combined diet, these fatty acids were .apprx.50% higher than expected in Holstein cows, whereas the concns. were similar in Brown Swiss cows compared with feeding each fat source sep. Thus, dietary fish oil modifies ruminal or systemic functions and stimulates increased conversion of linoleic acid into trans-vaccenic and conjugated linoleic acids.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dietary menhaden fish oil plus extruded soybeans increase milk **conjugated** linoleic acid levels in dairy cows more than when fed sep.)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 6 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798284 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:352747
TITLE: G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) agonists and antagonists, and methods of activating and inhibiting GPCR using them
INVENTOR(S): Kuliopulos, Athan; Covic, Lidija
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New England Medical Center, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001081408	A2	20011101	WO 2001-US13063	20010423
WO 2001081408	A3	20020718		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002076755	A1	20020620	US 2001-841091	20010423

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-198993P P 20000421

AB The invention relates generally to G protein coupled receptors and in particular to agonists and antagonists of G protein receptors and methods

of using them. Methods for identification of potential therapeutic agents and treating GPCR-assocd. pathol. are also disclosed.

IT **334-48-5D**, Capric acid, **polypeptide conjugates**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(G **protein-coupled** receptor agonists and antagonists, methods of activating and inhibiting GPCR, and screening method)

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

L80 ANSWER 7 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:429724 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:180190
TITLE: Milk fat synthesis in dairy cows is progressively reduced by increasing supplemental amounts of trans-10, cis-12 (CLA)
AUTHOR(S): Baumgard, Lance H.; Sangster, Jodi K.; Bauman, Dale E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition (2001), 131(6), 1764-1769
CODEN: JONUAI; ISSN: 0022-3166
PUBLISHER: American Society for Nutritional Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Our objectives were to det. milk fat yield and fatty acid compn. responses to different doses of trans-10, cis-12 conjugated linoleic acid (CLA). Multiparous Holstein cows (n = 4) were used in a 4.times.4 Latin square design. Treatments consisted of a 5-d abornasal infusion of four doses of trans-10, cis-12 CLA, i.e., 0.0, 3.5, 7.0 and 14.0 g/d. Milk fat yield was decreased 25, 33, and 50%, and milk fat concn. was reduced 24, 37 and 46% when cows received 3.5, 7.0 and 14.0 g/d of trans-10, cis-12 CLA, resp. Feed intake, milk yield, and milk protein content and yield were unaffected by treatment. Milk fatty acid compn. revealed that de novo synthesized fatty acids (short and medium chain) were extensively reduced when cows received the two highest doses, but at the low dose (3.5 g/d), decreases in de novo synthesized fatty acids and preformed fatty acids were similar. Changes in milk fatty acid compn. also demonstrated that .DELTA.9-desaturase activity was inhibited at the two high doses of trans-10, cis-12 CLA, but was unaffected by the low dose. Results indicate minimal quantities of trans-10, cis-12 CLA (0.016% of dietary dry matter) markedly inhibited milk fat synthesis (25% redn.) and that a curvilinear redn. in milk fat yield occurred with increasing quantities of trans-10, cis-12 CLA.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(milk fat synthesis decrease in dairy cows by increasing supplemental amts. of trans-10, cis-12 **conjugated** linoleic acid (CLA))

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 8 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31526 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:102558
TITLE: Peptide conjugate-based lipopeptide detergents for the stabilization of membrane proteins and interactions with biological membranes
INVENTOR(S): Prive, Gil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University Health Network, Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001002425	A2	20010111	WO 2000-CA773	20000629
WO 2001002425	A3	20010712		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1196434	A2	20020417	EP 2000-941846	20000629
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-140988P P 19990629
WO 2000-CA773 W 20000629

AB The present invention provides a novel class of detergents referred to herein as lipopeptide detergents. Lipopeptide detergents comprise an amphipathic .alpha.-helical peptide having a hydrophobic or neutral face and a hydrophilic face. To each end of this peptide is covalently linked an aliph. hydrocarbon tail, these aliph. tails being linked thereto such that they assoc. with the hydrophobic or neutral face of the peptide. Lipopeptide detergents can advantageously be used to stabilize membrane proteins in the absence of a phospholipid bilayer in a manner that preserves the native conformation and permits the subsequent crystn. thereof.

IT **334-48-5DP**, Decanoic acid, peptide **conjugates**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(peptide **conjugate**-based lipopeptide detergents for stabilization of membrane proteins and interactions with biol. membranes)

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

L80 ANSWER 9 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:894618 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:28763
TITLE: Control of apoptosis by using small molecule regulators of Bcl-2 family proteins
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Jia-Lun; Zhang, Zhi-Jia; Choksi, Swati; Shan, Simei; Lu, Zhixian; Croce, Carlo M.; Alnemri, Emad S.; Korngold, Robert; Huang, Ziwei
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kimmel Cancer Center, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, 19107, USA
SOURCE: Peptides for the New Millennium, Proceedings of the American Peptide Symposium, 16th, Minneapolis, MN, United States, June 26-July 1, 1999 (2000), Meeting Date 1999, 217-218. Editor(s): Fields, Gregg B.; Tam, James P.; Barany, George. Kluwer Academic Publishers: Dordrecht, Neth.
CODEN: 69ATHX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB To explore the feasibility of using chem. inhibitors of Bcl-2 in cancer treatment, cell permeable Bcl-2-binding peptides were designed in which a functional peptide sequence was attached to a fatty acid as the cell permeable moiety (CPM). It was found that decanoic acid could effectively assist peptides to pass through the cell membrane. The decanoic acid was attached to the synthetic peptide derived from the BH3 domain of Bad to generate a cell permeable Bcl-2-binding peptide designated as CPM-1285. The potent biol. activity of CPM-1285 suggests that it may represent a promising lead for the development of new anticancer agents. The cell permeable Bcl-2 inhibitor can also be used as a chem. probe to study the in vivo mechanism and signaling pathway of the Bcl-2 family. Unlike other peptides that are active only in vitro or in the cell-free system, the cell-permeable peptide approach hereby described provides a new tool to analyze the function of the Bcl-2 family in living cells and animals.
IT **334-48-5DP**, Decanoic acid, BH3 domain peptide **conjugate** with
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(apoptosis control by small mol. regulators of Bcl-2 family proteins)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

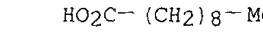
L80 ANSWER 10 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:844466 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:70872
TITLE: Influence of dietary fish oil on conjugated linoleic acid and other fatty acids in milk fat from lactating dairy cows

AUTHOR(S): Donovan, D. C.; Schingoethe, D. J.; Baer, R. J.; Ryali, J.; Hippen, A. R.; Franklin, S. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dairy Sci. Dep., South Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD, 57007-0647, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (2000), 83(11), 2620-2628
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Menhaden fish oil was fed to 12 lactating multiparous Holstein cows (48.+-.11 days in milk) to elevate the concns. of conjugated linoleic acid, trans-vaccenic acid (trans-C18:1n-7), and n-3 fatty acids in milk. The diets contained 25% corn silage, 25% alfalfa hay, and 50% conc. mix on dry matter (DM) basis. Fish oil was fed at 0, 1, 2, and 3% of ration DM. Each treatment period was 35 days long and data were collected on days 15-35 of each period. Linear decreases were obsd. for DM intake (28.8, 28.5, 23.4, and 20.4 kg/day) and milk fat (2.99, 2.79, 2.37, and 2.30%) with 0 to 3% dietary fish oil increase, resp. Milk yield (31.7, 34.2, 32.3, and 27.4 kg/day) increased as dietary fish oil increased from 0 to 1%, but decreased linearly from 1 to 3% dietary fish oil. Milk protein levels (3.17, 3.19, 3.21, and 3.17) were similar with all treatments. When the 2% fish oil diet was fed, the concns. of conjugated linoleic acid and trans-vaccenic acid in milk fat increased to 356% (2.2 g/100 g total fatty acids) and 502% (6.1 g/100 g) vs. the amts. when no fish oil was fed. There were no addnl. increases in these fatty acids when the cows were fed 3% fish oil. The n-3 fatty acid levels increased from traces to >1 g/100 g milk fatty acids when the 3% fish oil diet was fed. Thus, fish oil supplementation to diets of dairy cows increased the conjugated linoleic acid, trans-vaccenic acid, and n-3 fatty acid levels in milk.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(dietary menhaden fish oil supplement effects on **conjugated** linoleic acid, trans-vaccenic acid and n-3 fatty acid levels in milk fat of lactating dairy cows)

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 11 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:422520 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:149897
TITLE: The effect of nonstructural carbohydrate and addition of full fat extruded soybeans on the concentration of conjugated linoleic acid in the milk fat of dairy cows
AUTHOR(S): Solomon, R.; Chase, L. E.; Ben-Ghedalia, D.; Bauman, D. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (2000), 83(6), 1322-1329
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Conjugated linoleic acid (CLA), a naturally occurring anticarcinogen in dairy products, is a byproduct of incomplete ruminal biohydrogenation of polyunsatd. fatty acids. The effects of nonstructural carbohydrates and addn. of full fat extruded soybeans on the milk fat content of CLA were studied in 20 lactating Holstein cows. High-starch (corn) or high-pectin (citrus pulp) nonstructural carbohydrate sources with or without the addn. of extruded soybeans were used. Milk yield was not affected by the carbohydrate source, but milk prodn. was increased by 7.8-10.5% with added extruded soybeans. Milk fat content did not differ between the treatments, but fatty acid compn. was affected. Cows fed the extruded soybean diets had decreased concns. of C8 to C16 fatty acids and increased concns. of octadecenoic acids. Feeding extruded soybeans also more than doubled milk fat concns. and yield of CLA. The nonstructural carbohydrate sources had only minor effects on CLA and there was no interaction with the use of extruded soybeans. Milk fat content of trans-C18:1 and CLA were closely related (r2 = 0.77). The variations among cows were .apprx.3-fold for each of the diets and the rank order of individual cows differed among the diets. Thus, dietary modifications can be used to alter the milk fat CLA content, but there is a substantial individual cow variation with all diets.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(dietary pectin or starch and full fat extruded soybeans effects on **conjugated** linoleic acid levels in milk fat of dairy cows)

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS

CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 12 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:125348 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:264538

TITLE: Identification of the conjugated linoleic acid isomer that inhibits milk fat synthesis

AUTHOR(S): Baumgard, Lance H.; Corl, Benjamin A.; Dwyer, Debra A.; Saebo, A.; Bauman, Dale E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA

SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology (2000), 278(1, Pt. 2), R179-R184
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513

PUBLISHER: American Physiological Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Conjugated linoleic acids (CLA) are octadecadienoic fatty acids with profound effects on lipid metab. The mixt. of CLA isomers can markedly decrease milk fat synthesis in cows. These effects of specific CLA isomers were studied in 3 multiparous Holstein cows in in a 3 .times. 3 Latin square design. The treatments were 4-day abomasal infusions of skim milk (control), 9-cis,11-trans-CLA supplement, and 10-trans,12-cis-CLA supplement. The supplements provided 10 g/day of the specific CLA isomer. The treatments had no effect on feed intake, milk yield, or milk protein yield. Only 10-trans,12-cis-CLA affected milk fat, causing 42 and 44% decreases in milk fat % and yield, resp. The milk fat compn. revealed

extensive decrease of the de novo synthesized fatty acids. Increases in the ratios of C14:0/C14:1 and C18:0/C18:1 indicated that the 10-trans,12-cis-CLA supplement also altered the .DELTA.9-desaturase activity. The treatments had minimal effects on blood plasma concns. of glucose, free fatty acids, insulin, or insulin-like growth factor-I. Thus, 10-trans,12-cis-CLA is the isomer responsible for inhibition of milk fat synthesis in cows.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(dietary **conjugated** linoleic acid isomers inhibition of milk fat synthesis in dairy cows)

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 13 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:2684 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:121934
TITLE: Milk yield and composition during abomasal infusion of conjugated linoleic acids in dairy cows
AUTHOR(S): Chouinard, P. Y.; Corneau, L.; Saebo, A.; Bauman, D. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (1999), 82(12), 2737-2745
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Conjugated linoleic acids (CLA) refer to a mixt. of positional and geometric isomers of linoleic acid with conjugated double bounds. Three com. CLA supplements which differed in isomer enrichment were infused into the abomasum of 4 lactating Holstein dairy cows to det. their postruminal effects on milk yield and compn. The cows received 3-day abomasal infusions of 5 kg skim milk (control and CLA carrier), CLA supplement 1 (28.8 g/day; contg. 6.9 g 9-cis/11-trans-CLA, 6.4 g 8-cis/10-trans-CLA), CLA supplement 2 (48.5 g/day; 7.1 g 9-cis/11-trans-CLA, 4.1 g 8-cis/10-trans-CLA, 8.3 g 10-cis/12-trans-CLA, 5.5 g 11-cis/13-trans-CLA), and CLA supplement 3 (16.3 g/day; 7.1 g 9-cis/11-trans-CLA, 7.2 g 10-cis/12-trans-CLA). The infusions increased the CLA content in milk fat from 0.43 g/100 g fat in controls to 1.02, 1.52, and 0.95 g/100 g fat for CLA supplements 1, 2, and 3, resp. The apparent efficiency of CLA transfer into milk fat was 25.2, 33.5, 21.0, and 28.4% for 8-cis/10-trans-CLA, 9-cis/11-trans-CLA, 10-cis/12-trans-CLA, and 11-cis/13-trans-CLA, resp. CLA had no effect on dry matter intake, milk yield, and milk protein content. The CLA supplements decreased the content and yield of milk fat by 28 and 25%, resp. The similarity of responses to different CLA supplements did not allow to identify specific role of different isomers, but the changes in milk fatty acid compn. indicated that the effects were primarily on de novo fatty acid synthesis and the desatn. process.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(abomasal infusions of com. **conjugated** linoleic acid prepns. effects on milk yield and compn. in dairy cows)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 14 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:672198 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:350665
TITLE: Conjugated linoleic acid content of milk from cows fed different diets
AUTHOR(S): Dhiman, T. R.; Anand, G. R.; Satter, L. D.; Pariza, M. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dairy Forage Research Center, USDA-ARS, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (1999), 82(10), 2146-2156
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In Expt. 1, dairy cows were fed normal or high-oil corn and corn silage. The conjugated linoleic acid (CLA; 9-cis,11-trans) content was 3.8 and 3.9 mg/g milk fatty acids in normal and high-oil treatments, resp. In Expt. 2, the cows consumed 1/3, 2/3, or the entire ration from permanent pasture. Alfalfa hay and concs. supplied the balance of feed for the 1/3 and 2/3 pasture treatments. The CLA content was 8.9, 14.3, and 22.1 mg/g milk fatty acids in the 1/3, 2/3, and all-pasture treatments, resp. Cows grazing pasture and fed no supplemental feed had 500% more CLA in milk fat than cows fed typical dairy diets in Expt. 1. In Expt. 3, the cows were fed a control diet contg. 55% alfalfa silage and 45% grain, or similar diets supplemented with 3% fish meal or 250 g monensin per cow and day, or fish meal plus monensin. The CLA content was 5.3, 8.6, 6.8, and 8.9 mg/g milk fatty acids in the control, fish meal, monensin, and fish meal plus monensin treatments, resp. In Expt. 4, the cows were fed finely chopped alfalfa hay (Treatment 1) or coarsely chopped alfalfa hay (Treatment 2) in a 50:50 forage/grain diet, or 66.6% grass hay and 33.4% grain (Treatment 3), or 98.2% grass hay (Treatment 4). The CLA content was 7.3, 8.3, 9.0, and 7.9 mg/g milk fatty acids in Treatments 1 through 4, resp.
IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**conjugated** linoleic acid content of milk of dairy cows fed different diets)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 15 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:616164 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:319494
TITLE: Acylhomoserine lactone synthase activity of the Vibrio fischeri AinS protein
AUTHOR(S): Hanzelka, Brian L.; Parsek, Matthew R.; Val, Dale L.; Dunlap, Paul V.; Cronan, John E., Jr.; Greenberg, E. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, 52242, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (1999), 181(18), 5766-5770
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Acylhomoserine lactones, which serve as quorum-sensing signals in gram-neg. bacteria, are produced by members of the LuxI family of synthases. LuxI is a Vibrio fischeri enzyme that catalyzes the synthesis of N-(3-oxohexanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone from an acyl-acyl carrier protein and S-adenosylmethionine. Another V. fischeri gene, ainS, directs the synthesis of N-octanoylhomoserine lactone. The AinS protein shows no significant sequence similarity with LuxI family members, but it does show sequence similarity with the Vibrio harveyi LuxM protein. The luxM gene is required for the synthesis of N-(3-hydroxybutyryl)-L-homoserine lactone. To gain insights about whether AinS and LuxM represent a second family of acylhomoserine lactone synthases, we have purified AinS as a maltose-binding protein (MBP) fusion protein. The purified MBP-AinS fusion protein catalyzed the synthesis of N-octanoylhomoserine lactone from S-adenosylmethionine and either octanoyl-acyl carrier protein or, to a lesser extent, octanoyl CoA. With the exception that octanoyl CoA served as an acyl substrate for the MBP-AinS fusion protein, the substrates for and reaction kinetics of the MBP-AinS fusion protein were similar to those of the several LuxI family members previously studied. We conclude that AinS is an acylhomoserine lactone synthase and that it represents a second family of such enzymes.

IT **334-48-5D**, Decanoic acid, acyl carrier protein **conjugate**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(acylhomoserine lactone synthase activity of the Vibrio fischeri AinS protein)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 16 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:282117 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:306581
TITLE: Inhibition of tumor cell adhesion to type IV collagen using a type IV collagen-derived peptide or peptide conjugate
INVENTOR(S): Fields, Gregg B.; McCarthy, James B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Minnesota, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9920300	A1	19990429	WO 1998-US22405	19981022

W: CA, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-62617P P 19971022
US 1997-62716P P 19971022

AB The invention provides polypeptides and peptide-conjugates and methods of their use. The polypeptide has an amino acid sequence which is a fragment of the continuous collagenous region of the major triple helical domain of the .alpha.1 chain of type IV collagen, wherein the polypeptide is in the all D-form. The peptide-conjugate includes a polypeptide fragment of the continuous collagenous region of the major triple helical domain of the .alpha.1 chain of type IV collagen covalently bonded to a non-peptide moiety.

IT **334-48-5D**, Decanoic acid, peptide **conjugates**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(type IV collagen-derived peptide or peptide **conjugate** for inhibition of tumor cell adhesion to type IV collagen)

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 17 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:181244 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:311108
TITLE: Conjugated linoleic acid content of milk and cheese from cows fed extruded oilseeds
AUTHOR(S): Dhiman, T. R.; Helmink, E. D.; Mcmahon, D. J.; Fife, R. L.; Pariza, M. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Animal, Dairy and Veterinary Sciences, Utah State University, Logan, 84322-4815, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (1999), 82(2), 412-419
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
PUBLISHER: American Dairy Science Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Extruded oilseeds were fed to 24 Holstein dairy cows to study the influence on the conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) content in their milk and cheese. Cows were fed diets with a forage/grain ratio of 47:53. The control diet contg. 13.5% soybean meal was compared with diets contg. 12% full-fat extruded soybeans or 12% full-fat extruded cottonseed. The 3 diets contained 2.73, 4.89, and 4.56% fatty acids, resp. Measurements were made during the last 5 wk of the 8-wk expt. The dry matter intakes and 3.5% fat-cor. milk yields were higher in cows fed the extruded soybean and cottonseed diets than in controls. A tendency for lower fat and

protein contents in the milk of cows fed the extruded soybean and cottonseed diets was detected. The content of most C18 fatty acids was increased in the milk and cheese when extruded soybeans and cottonseeds were fed. The CLA content in milk and cheese increased by 109% when soybeans were fed and by 77% when cottonseeds were fed compared with controls. Processing the milk into cheese did not alter the CLA content. Thus, the CLA content of milk and cheese can be increased by feeding full-fat extruded soybeans or cottonseeds.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**conjugated** linoleic acid in milk and cheese from dairy cows fed full-fat extruded soybean or cottonseed)

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 18 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:807870 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:153035
TITLE: Exogenous conjugated linoleic acid isomers reduce bovine milk fat concentration and yield by inhibiting de novo fatty acid synthesis
AUTHOR(S): Loor, Juan J.; Herbein, Joseph H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Dairy Science, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA, 24060-0315, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition (1998), 128(12), 2411-2419
CODEN: JONUAI; ISSN: 0022-3166
PUBLISHER: American Society for Nutritional Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) is a potent anticarcinogen secreted in ruminant milk, but it inhibits de novo fatty aid synthesis and desatn. in mammary cell cultures. The potential for increasing the CLA content in milk fat and the effects of elevated CLA availability on milk fat secretion were investigated in 4 Holstein cows. The milk fatty acid concns. were measured in response to 24-h infusions of 200 g linoleic acid (LA) or a mixt. of 100 g LA plus 100 g CLA (LCLA). Milk and blood samples were obtained 12 h before infusion and at 12-h intervals from 0 to 72 h. Compared with the LA infusion, the total CLA concns. in blood plasma at 24 h in response to LCLA were elevated 5-fold, whereas the CLA content of blood plasma triglycerides was increased 10-fold. Milk fat yield from 24 to 72 h was .apprx.34% lower in response to LCLA compared with LA, due primarily to decreased yield of fatty acids with 6-16 carbons. The amts. of CLA in milk increased from 0.5 g/100 g total fatty acids at 0 h to 3.3 g at 36 h in response to LCLA. The concns. of stearic acid in milk fat at 36 h in response to LCLA were nearly double the stearic acid concn. in response to LA. Oleic and arachidonic acid concns. in milk declined as stearic acid increased in response to LCLA. Thus, the CLA content in milk fat reflects the amt. available for absorption from the small intestine. CLA appears to be a potent inhibitor of de novo fatty acid synthesis and desatn. in the mammary gland.

IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(dietary **conjugated** linoleic acid decrease cow milk fat concn. and yield by inhibiting de novo fatty acid synthesis)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 19 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:793060 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:57170
TITLE: Liposomal conjugated **peptide** nucleic acids having enhanced cellular uptake
INVENTOR(S): Nielsen, Peter E.; Knudsen, Helle
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 18
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9853801	A1	19981203	WO 1998-US10804	19980528
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9876021	A1	19981230	AU 1998-76021	19980528
AU 745309	B2	20020321		
EP 1003480	A1	20000531	EP 1998-923819	19980528
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001501975	T2	20010213	JP 1999-500871	19980528
US 6350853	B1	20020226	US 1999-404430	19990923
US 2002188101	A1	20021212	US 2001-997629	20011119

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-864765 A 19970528
US 1993-54363 A2 19930426
US 1996-595387 A2 19960201
WO 1998-US10804 W 19980528
US 1999-404430 A1 19990923

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:57170

AB **Peptide** nucleic acids conjugated to lipophilic groups and incorporated into liposomes exhibit enhanced cellular uptake and distribution. Cellular uptake and distribution of **peptide** nucleic acids also increases with the introduction of an amino acid side chain into the backbone of **peptide** nucleic acids. Methods of modulating cellular uptake and methods for treating animals are provided. The **peptide** nucleic acids of the invention comprise naturally-occurring nucleobases and non-naturally-occurring nucleobases

attached to a polyamide backbone.
IT **334-48-5D**, Decanoic acid, conjugates
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(liposomal conjugated **peptide** nucleic acids having enhanced cellular **uptake**)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L80 ANSWER 20 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:384258 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:8944
TITLE: Amphiphilic conjugates of aliphatic compounds and proteins and their preparation and use in skin preparations
INVENTOR(S): Perrier, Eric; Huc, Alain; Antoni, Danielle; Roussel, Coralie; Pinal, Michel; Graille, Jean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Coletica, Fr.; Perrier, Eric; Huc, Alain; Antoni, Danielle; Roussel, Coralie; Pinal, Michel; Graille, Jean
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9714713	A1	19970424	WO 1996-FR1620	19961016
W: JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2739860	A1	19970418	FR 1995-12137	19951017
FR 2739860	B1	19980102		
EP 799242	A1	19971008	EP 1996-934924	19961016
R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
JP 10511700	T2	19981110	JP 1996-515568	19961016

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1995-12137 19951017
WO 1996-FR1620 19961016

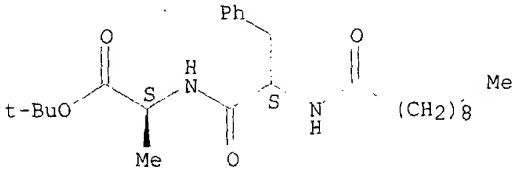
AB Novel complex amphiphiles are prepd. by the reaction of C4-30 aliph. compds. selected from fatty acids (except undecylenic acid), alcs., or amines with proteins with mol. wts. .gtoreq.5,000 for use in cosmetics, esp. skin creams. More than one aliph. reactant may be used in a reaction conducted at a temp. between room temp. and 80.degree.C with the wt. ratio of the reagents [protein(s):aliph. compd.] being from 1/1 to 1/10, advantageously 1/3 to 1/5. Lauric acid 1660 g was melted under nitrogen and mixed with soy protein 470 g and stirred to create a homogeneous suspension. Immobilized lipase (Lipozyme.RTM.) 300 g was added and the mixt. incubated at 60.degree. for 15 h. The lipase was removed and the reaction mixt. cooled to give a beige powder with a characteristic odor. The proteins had 16% of internal and terminal amine groups conjugated with fatty acids and it was possible to incorporate it into the aq. or oil phases of cosmetic formulations.
IT 334-48-5, Decanoic acid

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**conjugation** with proteins of; amphiphilic **conjugates** of aliph. compds. and proteins and their prepn. and use in skin prepns.)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

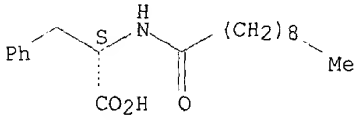
L80 ANSWER 21 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:576444 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:176444
TITLE: The synthesis of inhibitors for processing proteinases and their action on the Kex2 proteinase of yeast
AUTHOR(S): Angliker, Herbert; Wikstrom, Peter; Shaw, Elliott; Brenner, Charles; Fuller, Robert S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Friedrich Miescher-Inst., Basel, CH-4002, Switz.
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1993), 293(1), 75-81
CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0306-3275
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Peptidyl chloromethane and sulfonium salts contg. multiple Arg and Lys residues were synthesized as potential inhibitors of pro-hormone and pro-protein processing proteinases. The potencies of these compds. were assayed by measuring the kinetics of inactivation of the yeast Kex2 proteinase, the prototype of a growing family of eukaryotic precursor processing proteinases. The most potent inhibitor, Pro-Nvl-Tyr-Lys-Arg-chloromethane, was based on cleavage sites in the natural Kex2 substrate pro-.alpha.-factor. This inhibitor exhibited a Ki of 3.7 nM and a second-order inactivation rate const. (k2/Ki) of 1.3 .times. 107 M-1.s-1 comparable with the value of kcat/Km obtained with Kex2 for the corresponding peptidyl methylcoumarinylamide substrate. The enzyme exhibited sensitivity to the other peptidyl chloromethanes over a range of concns., depending on peptide sequence and .alpha.-amino decanoylation, but was completely resistant to peptidyl sulfonium salts. Kinetics of inactivation by these new inhibitors of a set of control proteinases, including members of both the trypsin and subtilisin families, underscored the apparent specificity of the compds. most active against Kex2 proteinase.
IT **150113-85-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**coupling** of, with **peptide** derivs.)
RN 150113-85-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[N-(1-oxodecyl)-L-phenylalanyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



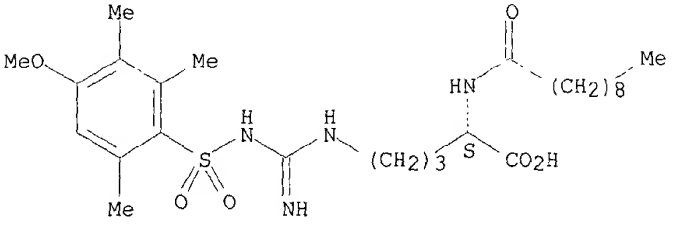
IT **26060-97-9P 150113-96-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and **coupling** with **peptide** derivs.)
RN 26060-97-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-(1-oxodecyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 150113-96-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Ornithine, N5-[imino[[(4-methoxy-2,3,6-trimethylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]methyl]-N2-(1-oxodecyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



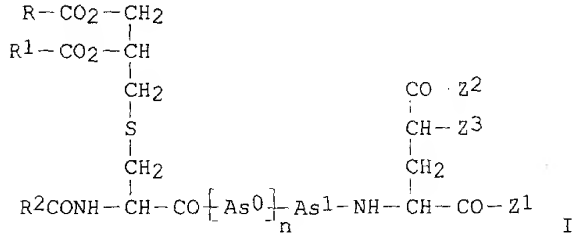
L80 ANSWER 22 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:58024 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:58024
TITLE: Fatty acid derivatives of acidic amino acids as potential antibiotics
AUTHOR(S): Gaur, R. K.; Chauhan, V. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Delhi, Delhi, 110 007, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (1988), 27B(5), 405-8
CODEN: IJSBDB; ISSN: 0376-4699
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 110:58024
AB The synthesis of fatty acid derivs. Me(CH2)nCOR [R = Glu-OH, Asp-OH, N(CH2CO2H)2, Asp-Asp-OH; n = 8, 10] of acidic amino acids is reported and their bioactivity tested. At higher concns., these compds. cause denaturation of Hb. None of these compds. inhibit E. coli growth up to 2.5 mg/mL.
IT **334-48-5**, Decanoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**peptide coupling** reactions of)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

L80 ANSWER 23 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:38434 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:38434
TITLE: Lipopeptides having antitumor activity
INVENTOR(S): Baschang, Gerhard; Hartmann, Albert; Wacker, Oskar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 29 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 724,495, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4666886	A	19870519	US 1985-756146	19850717
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1983-398	19830125
			US 1984-572281	19840120
			US 1985-724495	19850418

GI



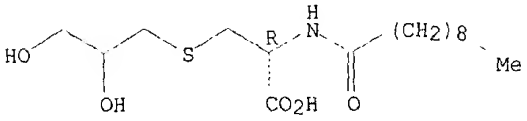
I

AB The title compds. [I; R,R1,R2 = C7-21 aliph. or cycloaliph.-aliph. hydrocarbyl; n = 0, 1; As0 = OZCO, NHZCO where Z = .ltoreq.C12 aliph. hydrocarbon residue; As1 = D- or L-.alpha.-amino acid residue; Z1,Z2 = OH, the N terminal of a D- or L-.alpha.-amino acid residue, etc.; Z3 = CO2H, the N terminal of an amino acid, etc.], having antitumor activity, are prepd. N-Palmitoyl-S-[2(R),3-bis(lauroyloxy)propyl]cysteinylalanyl-D-glutamide .gamma.-tert-Bu ester, prepd. via coupling of N-palmitoyl-S-[2(R),3-bis(lauroyloxy)propyl]cysteine with alanyl-D-glutamide .gamma.-tert-Bu ester, was treated with CF3CO2H/CH2Cl2 at room temp. for 6 h to give N-palmitoyl-S-[2(R),3-bis(lauroyloxy)propyl]cysteinylalanyl-D-glutamide. I in vitro at 0.02 .mu.g/culture in 0.2 mL of phosphate buffer activated alveolar rat macrophages which showed 0-76% cytotoxicity against tumor cells.

IT **93909-83-2P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and **peptide coupling** of, with

dipeptide deriv.)
RN 93909-83-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Cysteine, S-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-N-(1-oxodecyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

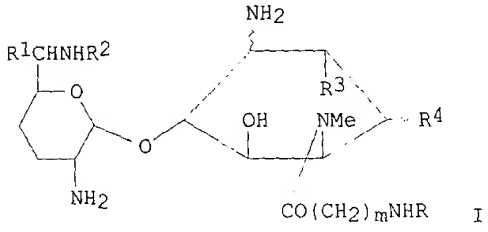
Absolute stereochemistry.



L80 ANSWER 24 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: ~~1987:~~423659 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:23659
TITLE: Preparation and formulation of orally active aminoglycoside antibiotics
INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Isamu; Kamiya, Kazuhiro; Torii, Isahiro; Mori, Toshito
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kowa Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 44 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62053997	A2	19870309	JP 1985-193166	19850903
US 4855287	A	19890808	US 1986-903137	19860903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-193166 19850903
GI



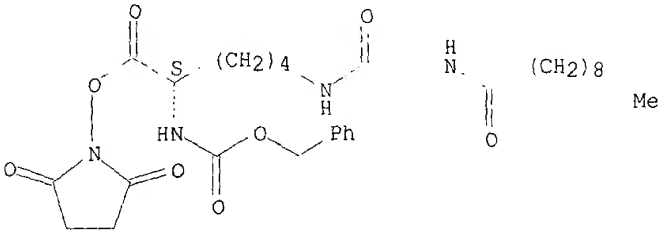
AB Title compds. I (R = aminoacyl substituted by lipophilic groups; R1, R2 = H, Me; R3 = H, OH; R4 = H, OH, OMe; m = 1, 2) and their acid addn. salts, useful as antibiotics, were prepd. N.epsilon.-acetyl-N.alpha.-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-lysine N-hydroxysuccinimide ester 70 and Et3N 50 mg were added to a soln. of 2''-N-(N.epsilon.-acetyl-L-lysyl)-5-de-O-methylsporaricin B in 2 mL dioxane and the mixt. was left to stand at room temp. overnight to give, after hydrogenolysis over 5% Pd/C, 64 mg 2''-N-(N.epsilon.-acetyl-L-lysyl)-5-de-O-methylsporaricin B. I at 200 .mu.g/mL in vitro inhibited the growth of Bacillus subtilis. When administered in a duodenum of a rat at 2 mL/kg of a 12.5 mg/mL soln., the max. serum concn. of I reached 1.14-25.1 .mu.g/mL after 30-180 min.

Tablets, capsules, suppositories and granules contg. I are prepd.

IT **108699-40-7 108699-60-1 108699-66-7**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**peptide coupling** of, with sporaricin B deriv.)

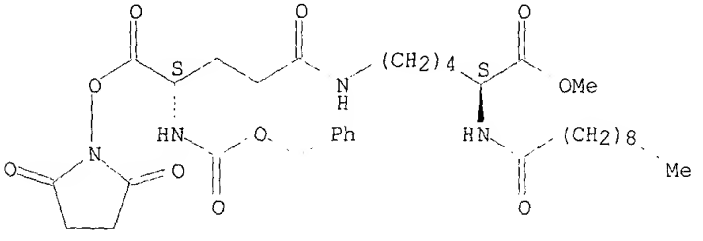
RN 108699-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2,5-Pyrrolidinedione, 1-[[N6-[N-(1-oxodecyl)glycyl]-N2-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl]oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



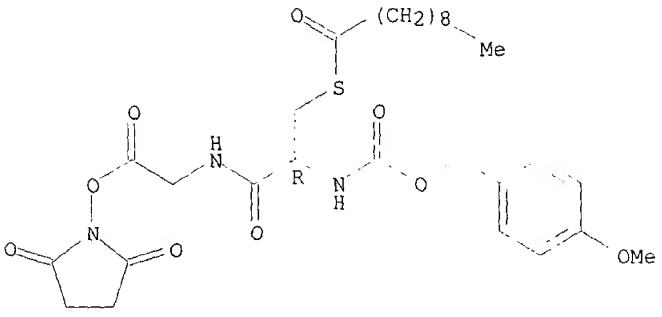
RN 108699-60-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N6-[5-[(2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)oxy]-1,5-dioxo-4-[[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]pentyl]-N2-(1-oxodecyl)-, methyl ester, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 108699-66-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2,5-Pyrrolidinedione, 1-[[N-[N-[[(4-methoxyphenyl)methoxy]carbonyl]-S-(1-oxodecyl)-L-cysteinyl]glycyl]oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

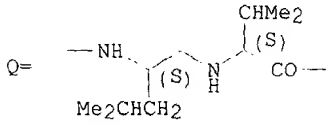
Absolute stereochemistry.



L80 ANSWER 25 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:406824 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:6824
TITLE: Antihypertensive peptides containing ethylenediamine moiety
INVENTOR(S): Rasetti, Vittorio; Buhlmayer, Peter; Fuhrer, Walter; Andreatta, Rudolf Heinrich; Caselli, Anthony; Renner, Ulrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 147 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 144290	A2	19850612	EP 1984-810575	19841126
EP 144290	A3	19870527		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
DK 8405714	A	19850602	DK 1984-5714	19841130
AU 8436094	A1	19850606	AU 1984-36094	19841130
ES 538172	A1	19861116	ES 1984-538172	19841130
JP 60136595	A2	19850720	JP 1984-252849	19841201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 1983-6436 19831201
GI



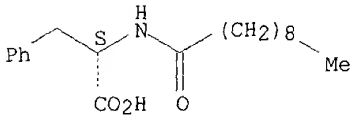
AB Antihypertensive (no data) R1-X1-X2-NR2CHR3CH2NR4CHR5COR6 [I, R1 = H, acyl; R2 = H, alkyl; R3, R5 = H, (substituted) alkyl, (substituted) aryl; R4 = H, alkyl, acyl; R6 = substituted amino, substituted hydroxy; X1, X2 = amino acid residue] and their salts were prepd. Thus, a mixt. of 218 mg Z-Phe-His-OH, 207 mg H-Q-NH(CH2)7CO2CMe3, 77 mg 1-hydroxybenzotriazole, and 8 mL DMF was cooled at 0.degree., 134 mg dicyclohexylcarbodiimide

added, the resulting mixt. cooled at 0.degree. for 1 h and then maintained at room temp. for 2 h to give Z-Phe-His-Q-NH(CH2)7CO2CMe3 (yield not given).

IT **26060-97-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and **peptide coupling** of, with **pentapeptide** analog)

RN 26060-97-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-(1-oxodecyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

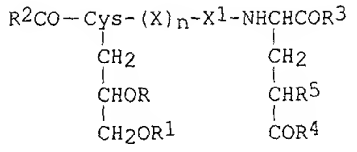


L80 ANSWER 26 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:25037 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:25037
TITLE: Peptide derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Baschang, Gerhard; Hartmann, Albert; Wacker, Oskar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G. , Switz.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

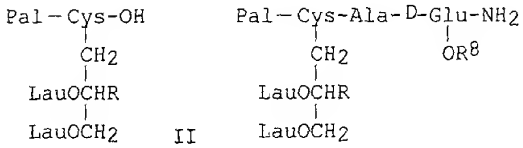
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 114787	A2	19840801	EP 1984-810030	19840119
EP 114787	A3	19870506		
EP 114787	B1	19910925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 67769	E	19911015	AT 1984-810030	19840119
FI 8400259	A	19840726	FI 1984-259	19840123
FI 83524	B	19910415		
FI 83524	C	19910725		
DD 213917	A5	19840926	DD 1984-259549	19840123
HU 32788	O	19840928	HU 1984-264	19840123
HU 192864	B	19870728		
ES 529091	A1	19860401	ES 1984-529091	19840123
CA 1247089	A1	19881220	CA 1984-445858	19840123
AU 8423745	A1	19840726	AU 1984-23745	19840124
AU 569865	B2	19880225		
DK 8400316	A	19840726	DK 1984-316	19840124
NO 8400263	A	19840726	NO 1984-263	19840124
NO 167394	B	19910722		
NO 167394	C	19911030		
ZA 8400521	A	19840926	ZA 1984-521	19840124
IL 70766	A1	19870831	IL 1984-70766	19840124
JP 59139348	A2	19840810	JP 1984-10362	19840125
JP 06008316	B4	19940202		
ES 544194	A1	19860401	ES 1985-544194	19850614

ES 544193	A1	19880916	ES 1985-544193	19850614
ES 544193	A5	19881017		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1983-398	19830125
			EP 1984-810030	19840119

GI



I



II III

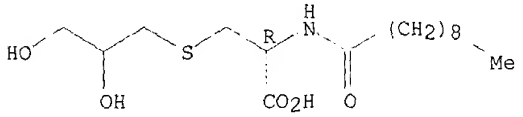
AB Lipopeptides I [R, R1 = R6CO (R6 = C7-21 aliph. or aliph.-cycloaliph. residue); R = H, R1 = R6CO; R = R6CO, R1 = H; R2 = C1-21 aliph. or aliph.-cycloaliph.; X = .alpha.-hydroxy carboxylic acid or .alpha.-amino acid residue; n = 0, 1; X1 = D- or L-.alpha.-amino acid residue; R3, R4 = OH, D- or L-.alpha.-amino acid, aminoalkanesulfonic acid, or di- to hexapeptide; R5 = H, COR7 (R7 = same definition as R3 and R4)] were prepd. as immunostimulants (no data). Thus, cysteine II (Pal = palmitoyl, Lau = lauroyl) was coupled with H-Ala-D-Glu(OCMe3)-NH2.HCl by DCC/1-hydroxybenzotriazole in CH2Cl2-DMF contg. Et3N to give tripeptide III (R8 = OCMe3), which was de-tert-butylated by CF3CO2H to give III (R8 = H).

IT **93909-83-2P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and ~~peptide coupling of~~, with ~~dipeptide~~ deriv.)

RN 93909-83-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Cysteine, S-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-N-(1-oxodecyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L80 ANSWER 27 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1984:34810 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	100:34810
TITLE:	Fatty acids as additives suppressing racemization of amino acid residues in peptide synthesis by the DCC method

AUTHOR(S): Przybylski, Jozef; Miecznikowska, Hanna; Kupryszewski, Gotfryd; Jeschkeit, Hans; Strube, Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Chem., Univ. Gdansk, Gdansk, Pol.
SOURCE: Pept., Proc. Eur. Pept. Symp., 17th (1983), Meeting Date 1982, 149-52. Editor(s): Blaha, Karel; Malon, Petr. de Gruyter: Berlin, Fed. Rep. Ger.
CODEN: 50GFAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the coupling of PhCH2O2C-Gly-Phe-OH with H-Gly-OEt by DCC, racemization was suppressed by C12-18 fatty acids. No racemization was obsd. using oleic acid, an unsatd. acid. Long-chain hydrocarbons, alcs., etc. did not significantly suppress racemization. Oleic acid was also a good solvent for aminolysis of active esters.

IT **334-48-5**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(effect of, on racemization in **peptide coupling** by DCC method)

RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

L80 ANSWER 28 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:4797 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:4797
TITLE: Polypeptides and their use as drugs
INVENTOR(S): Bauer, Wilfried; Pless, Janos
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sandoz A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Belg., 27 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 892315	A1	19820901	BE 1982-10440	19820301
CH 647246	A	19850115	CH 1981-1531	19810306
DK 8200810	A	19820907	DK 1982-810	19820224
FI 8200689	A	19820907	FI 1982-689	19820226
FR 2501199	A1	19820910	FR 1982-3475	19820301
FR 2501199	B1	19860221		
DE 3207311	A1	19821202	DE 1982-3207311	19820301
GB 2095261	A	19820929	GB 1982-6136	19820302
GB 2095261	B2	19840815		
NL 8200828	A	19821001	NL 1982-828	19820302
US 4435385	A	19840306	US 1982-353900	19820302
SE 8201339	A	19820907	SE 1982-1339	19820304
CA 1188682	A1	19850611	CA 1982-397561	19820304
IL 65167	A1	19850630	IL 1982-65167	19820304
AU 8281164	A1	19820909	AU 1982-81164	19820305
JP 57158745	A2	19820930	JP 1982-35698	19820305
JP 03063559	B4	19911001		
ES 510167	A1	19831016	ES 1982-510167	19820305
ZA 8201491	A	19831026	ZA 1982-1491	19820305

HU 28423	O	19831228	HU 1982-690	19820305
ES 522916	A1	19850301	ES 1983-522916	19830601
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1981-1531	19810306
			CH 1981-5723	19810904

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Peptides RR1NCHR2CONHCH(CH2SR4)CO-Phe-Trp-Lys-X-NHCHR3CH2SR5 [R = inorg. or org. acyl group, R1 = H, alkyl, NCHR2CO moiety = L- or D-Phe (optionally ring substituted by halo, NO2, OH, alkyl, alkoxy); Phe, Trp (D or L) may be ring substituted by NO2, NH2, OH, alkyl, alkoxy; Lys may be .alpha.-N-methylated and .epsilon.-N-alkylated; X = D- or L-.alpha.-amino acid residue optionally .alpha.-N-methylated; R3 = CO2H, CH2OH, carbamoyl, R4 = R5 = H, R4R5 = bond] were prepd. and they control the secretion of somatotropin and inhibit gastric and pancreatic secretion (no data). I was prepd. by deprotection-oxidn. of Me(CH2)8CO-D-Phe-Cys(MBzl)-Phe-D-Trp-Lys(Z)-Thr-Cys(MBzl)-Thr-ol (MBzl = p-MeOC6H4CH2, Z = PhCH2O2C), which was prepd. by peptide coupling in soln.

IT **83796-03-6P**

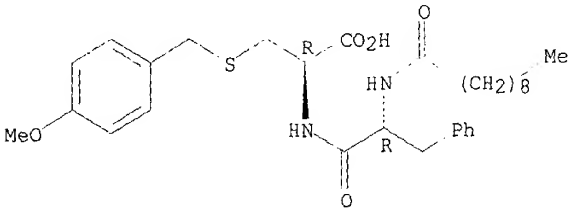
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(prepn. and peptide-coupling reaction of)

RN 83796-03-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Cysteine, S-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-N-[N-(1-oxodecyl)-D-phenylalanyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L80 ANSWER 29 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1975:68742 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	82:68742
TITLE:	Colistin nonapeptide derivatives. III. Chemical synthesis and characterizations of n-fatty acyl monoaminoacyl derivatives of colistin nonapeptide
AUTHOR(S):	Chihara, Shiro; Ito, Akira; Yahata, Masahiro; Tobita, Takashi; Koyama, Yasuo
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Kayaku Antibiot. Res. Lab., Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE:	Agricultural and Biological Chemistry (1974), 38(10), 1767-77 CODEN: ABCHA6; ISSN: 0002-1369
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB To examine the antimicrobial activity of n-fatty acyl monoaminoacyl derivs. of colistin **nonapeptide**-HCl (CNP), 21 derivs. were synthesized and characterized on their chem. physicochem. and antimicrobial properties. Five .alpha.-amino acids, glycine [56-40-6], L-alanine [56-41-7], DL-aminobutyric acid [2835-81-6], DL-norvaline [760-78-1], and DL-norleucine [616-06-8], and 2 .omega.-amino acids, .beta.-alanine [107-95-9] and .gamma.-aminobutyric acid [56-12-2], were first acylated with each of 3 kinds of acid chloride, n-octanoyl

[111-64-8], n-decanoyl [**112-13-0**], and n-dodecanoyl chloride [112-16-3], and then esterified with p-nitrophenol [100-02-7] prior to the **coupling** of those n-fatty acyl amino acids to the terminal threonine of CNP. The **coupling** reaction was carried out in an aq. solvent buffered at pH 5.0 without any protection of the .gamma.-amino groups of CNP, as reported previously. All of the derivs., obtained as hydrochloride salts, were hygroscopic white amorphous powders, decompg. at 180 .apprx.230.degree.. The antimicrobial spectra of the 15 n-fatty acyl .alpha.-aminoacyl CNPs against gram-neg. bacteria were narrower and the activities are less than those of the corresponding n-fatty acyl derivs. of CNP or colistin. Of n-fatty acyl .omega.-aminoacyl derivs., n-dodecanoyl .beta.-alanyl-CNP showed unique antimicrobial spectrum against gram-neg. bacteria. Thus, the elongation of the **peptide** chain in the CNP mol. by a monoamino acid acylated with n-fatty acid resulted in the redn. of the antimicrobial activity except for a case of .beta.-alanine; the activity seemed to depend on the kind of amino acid introduced.

Inventor search

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:894618 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:28763
TITLE: Control of apoptosis by using small molecule regulators of Bcl-2 family proteins
AUTHOR(S): **Wang, Jia-Lun; Zhang, Zhi-Jia;** Choksi, Swati; Shan, Simei; **Lu, Zhixian;** Croce, Carlo M.; Alnemri, Emad S.; Korngold, Robert; **Huang, Ziwei**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kimmel Cancer Center, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, 19107, USA
SOURCE: Peptides for the New Millennium, Proceedings of the American Peptide Symposium, 16th, Minneapolis, MN, United States, June 26-July 1, 1999 (2000), Meeting Date 1999, 217-218. Editor(s): Fields, Gregg B.; Tam, James P.; Barany, George. Kluwer Academic Publishers: Dordrecht, Neth.
CODEN: 69ATHX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

AB To explore the feasibility of using chem. inhibitors of Bcl-2 in cancer treatment, cell permeable Bcl-2-binding peptides were designed in which a functional peptide sequence was attached to a fatty acid as the cell permeable moiety (CPM). It was found that decanoic acid could effectively assist peptides to pass through the cell membrane. The decanoic acid was attached to the synthetic peptide derived from the BH3 domain of Bad to generate a cell permeable Bcl-2-binding peptide designated as CPM-1285. The potent biol. activity of CPM-1285 suggests that it may represent a promising lead for the development of new anticancer agents. The cell permeable Bcl-2 inhibitor can also be used as a chem. probe to study the in vivo mechanism and signaling pathway of the Bcl-2 family. Unlike other peptides that are active only in vitro or in the cell-free system, the cell-permeable peptide approach hereby described provides a new tool to analyze the function of the Bcl-2 family in living cells and animals.

IT **334-48-5DP**, Decanoic acid, BH3 domain peptide conjugate with
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(apoptosis control by small mol. regulators of Bcl-2 family proteins)
RN 334-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_8-Me$

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs hitstr 2

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:725483 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:276332
TITLE: Enhancement of peptide cellular uptake with peptide conjugates
INVENTOR(S): **Huang, Ziwei; Wang, Jialun; Zhang, Zhijia**; Shan, Simei; **Lu, Zhixian**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thomas Jefferson University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

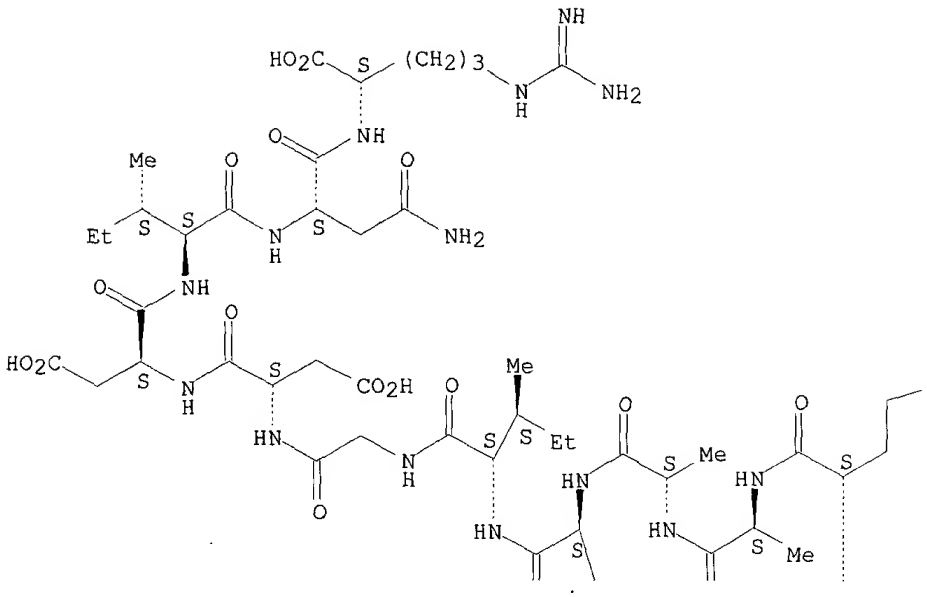
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000059526	A1	20001012	WO 2000-US9352	20000406

W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-128202P P 19990407
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:276332
AB The described invention claims peptides conjugated to lipophilic moieties to enhance cellular uptake. The peptide conjugates are useful in the modulation of apoptosis. N-decyl-COHN-KNLWAAQRYGRELRRMSDEFEGSFKGL caused apoptosis of Bcl-2-transfected HL-60 cells.
IT **300349-95-5**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(as mutant of BakBH3 peptide, Bcl-2 binding by; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
RN 300349-95-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, glycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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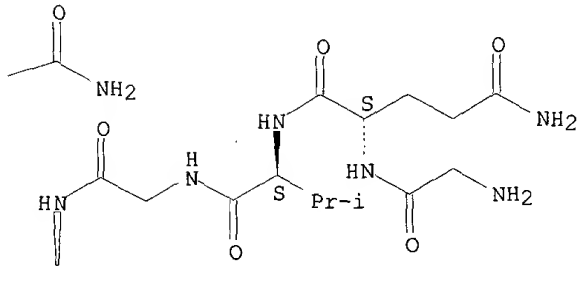

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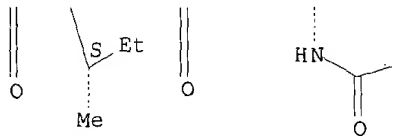

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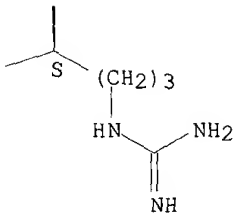


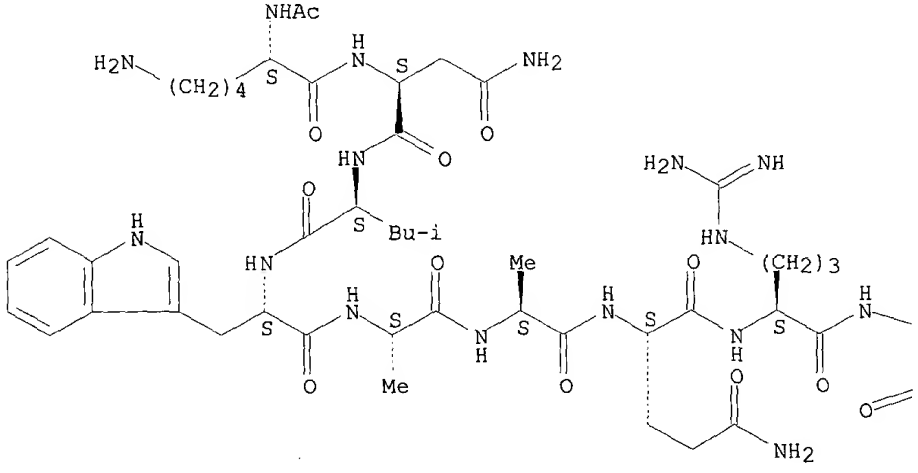
IT **300349-99-9DP**, biotinylated
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(cellular uptake of; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

RN 300349-99-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N2-acetyl-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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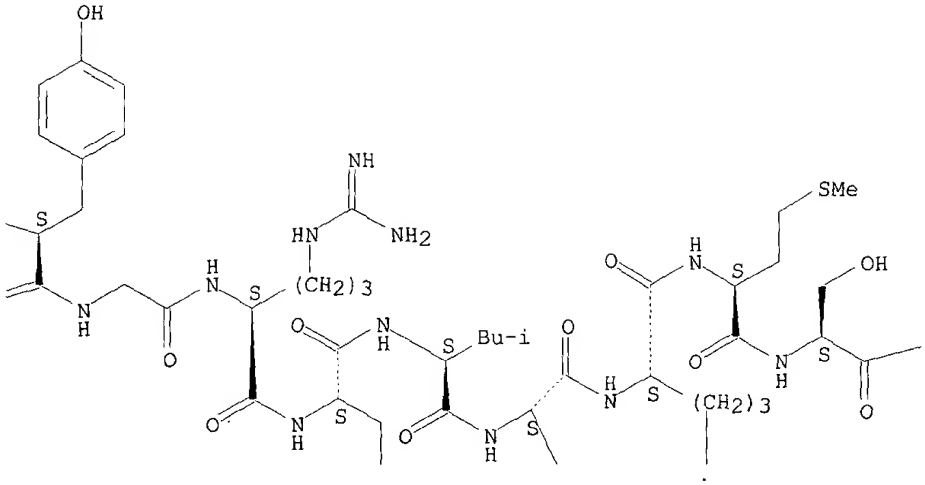

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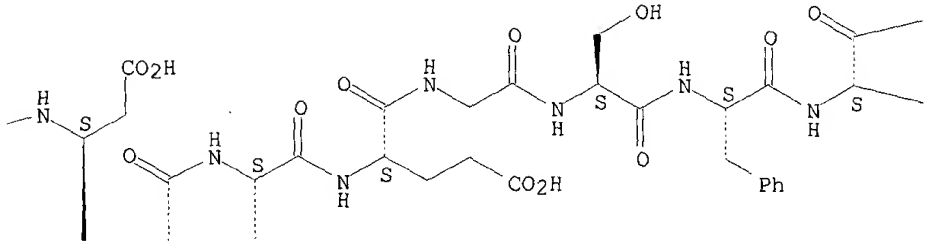

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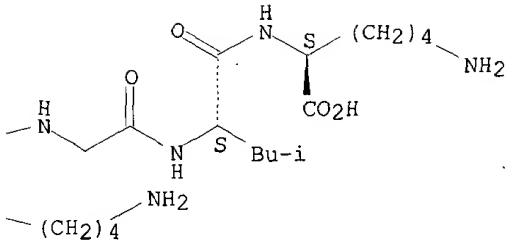

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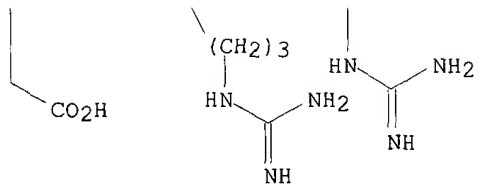

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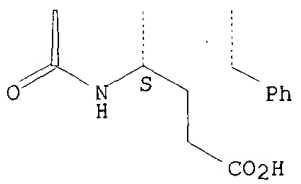


IT **300349-92-2DP**, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs **300349-96-6P 300349-97-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

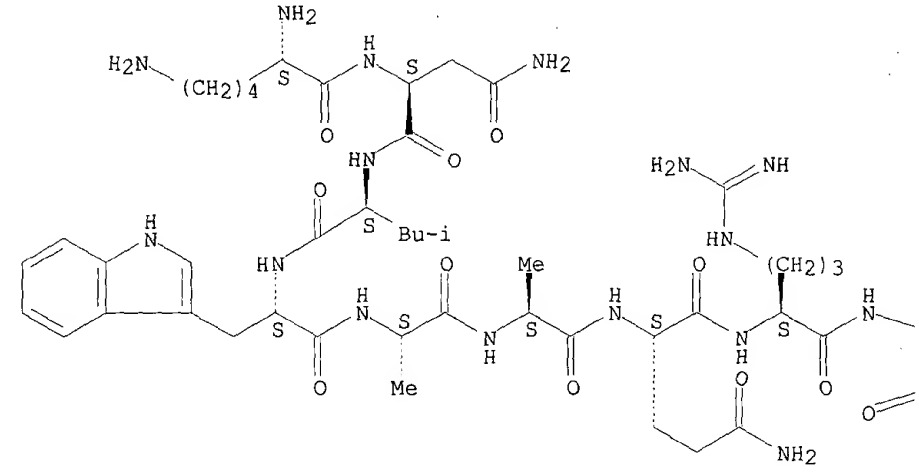
RN 300349-92-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-

lysylglycyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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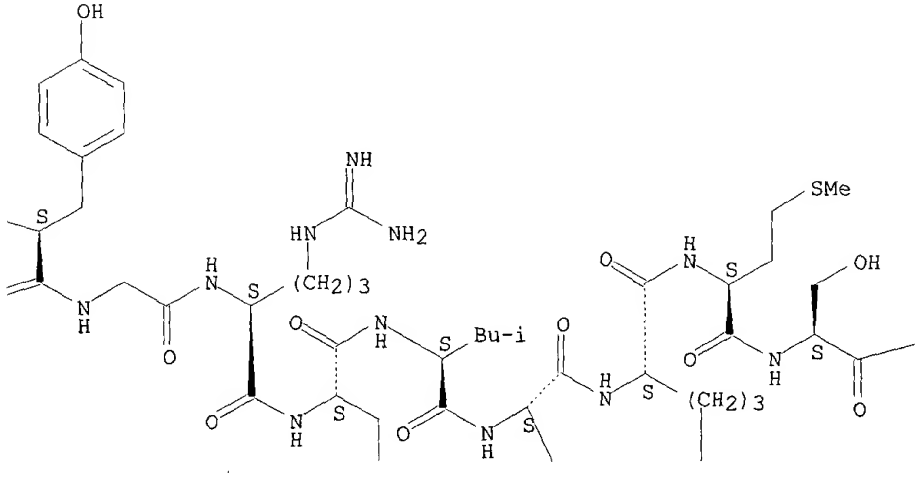

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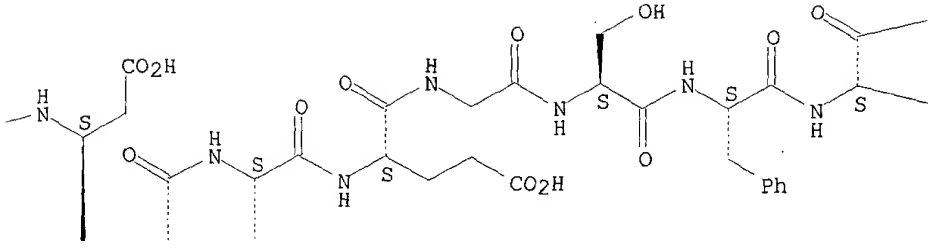

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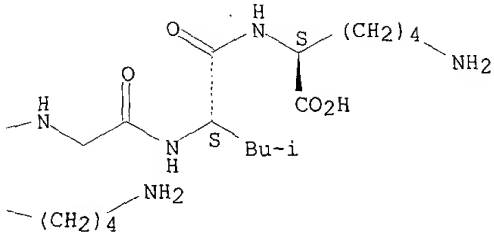

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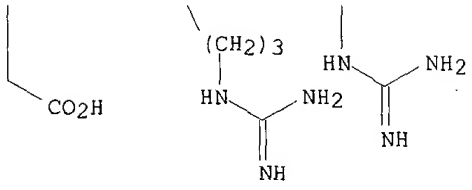

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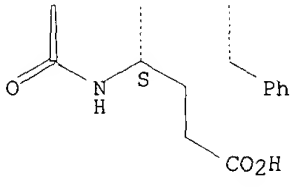
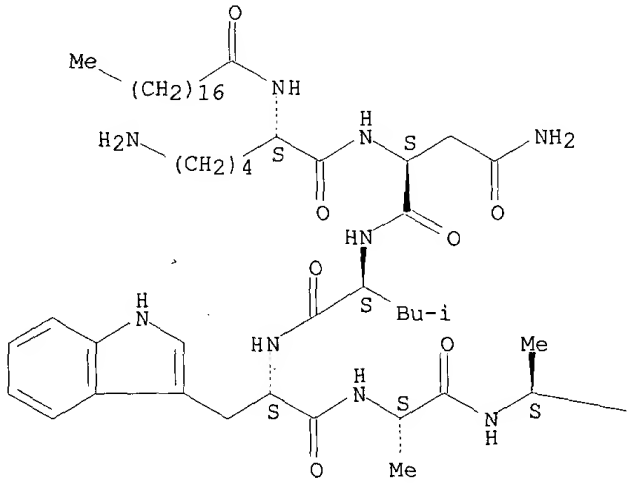


RN 300349-96-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N2-(1-oxooctadecyl)-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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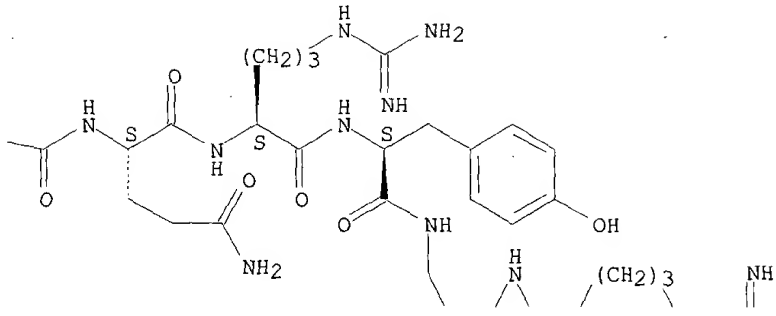
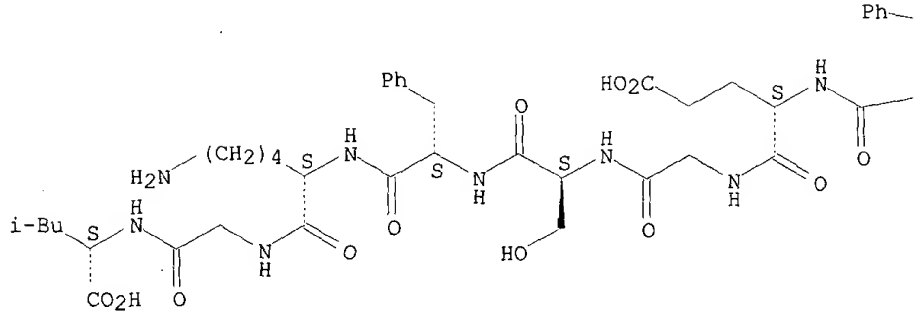


PAGE 2-A



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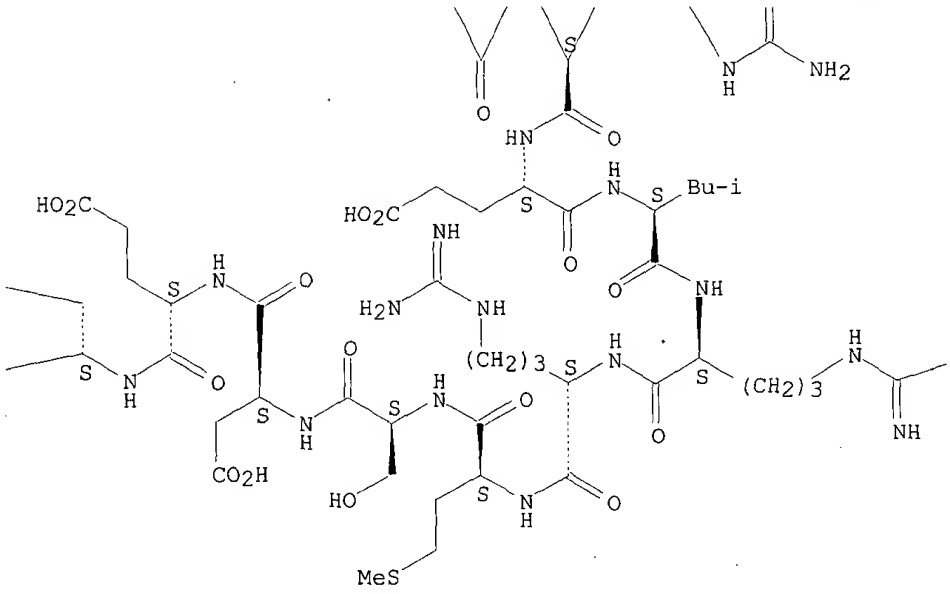


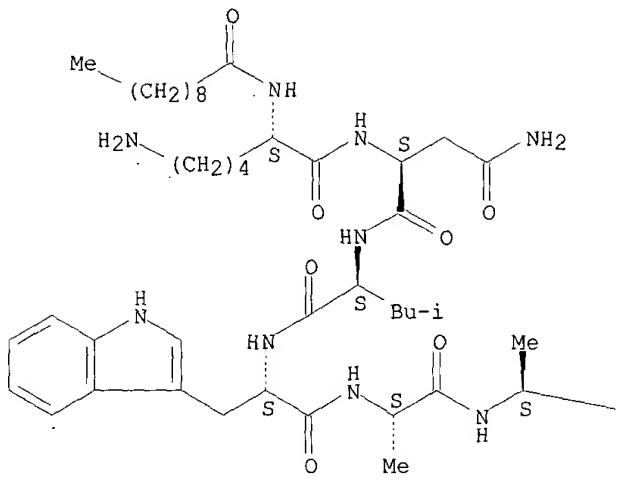
PAGE 2-C

—NH2

RN 300349-97-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N2-(1-oxodecyl)-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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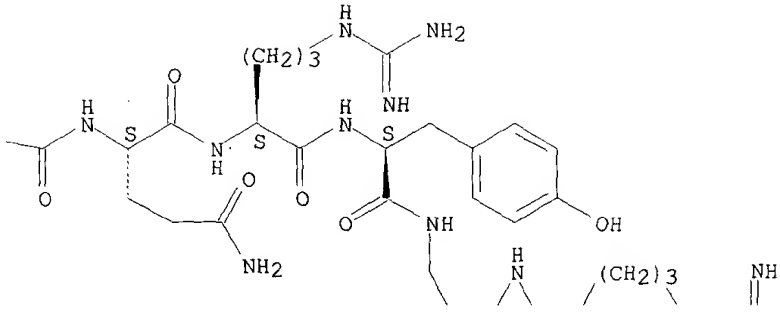

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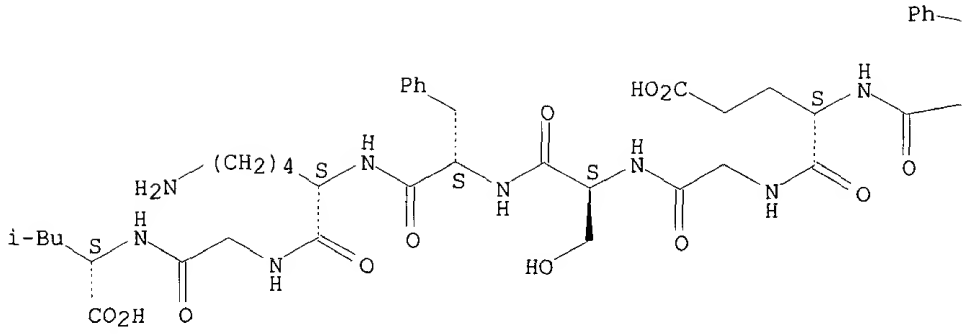

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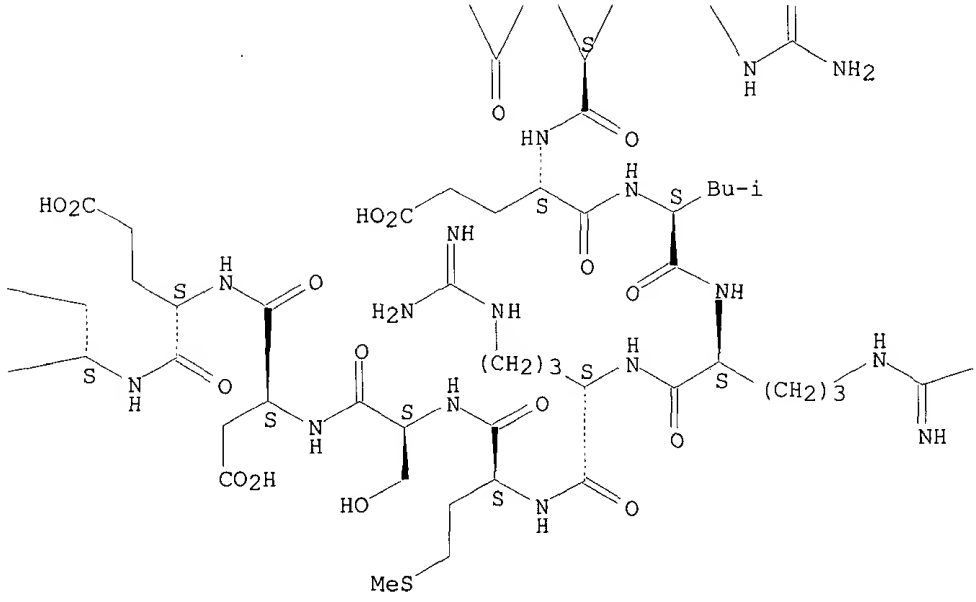

—NH_2

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300349-44-4D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-45-5D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-46-6D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-47-7D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-48-8D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-49-9D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
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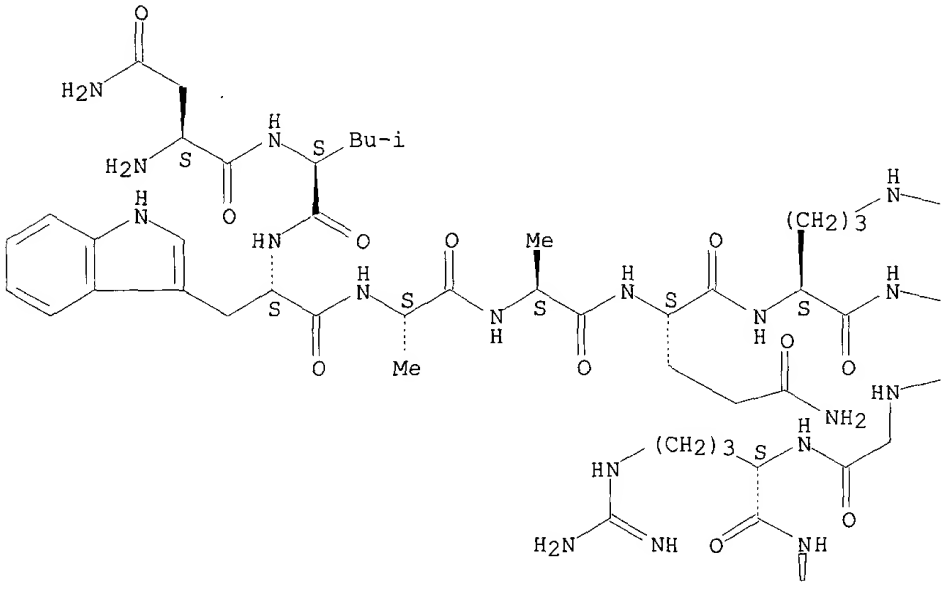
300349-93-3D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-94-4D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

RN 300349-39-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Leucine, L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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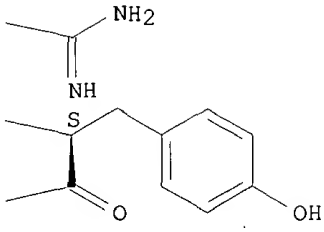

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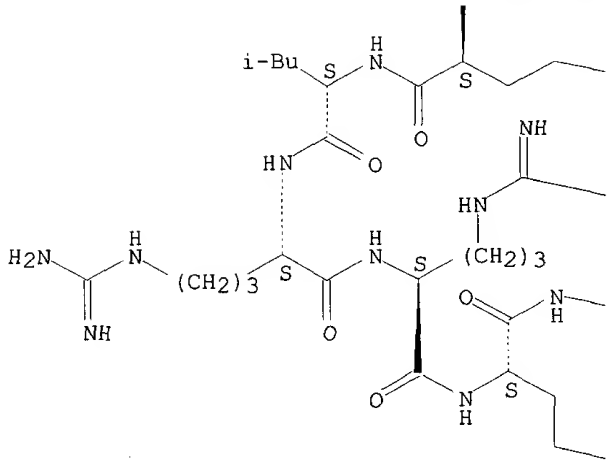

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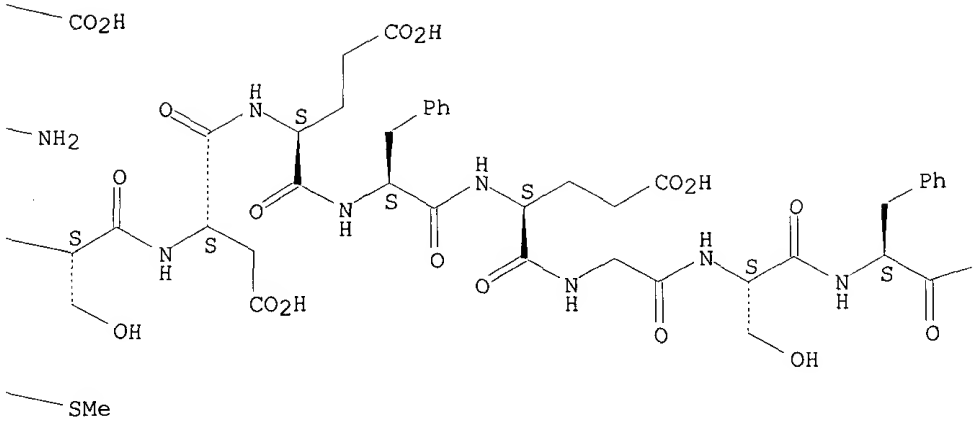

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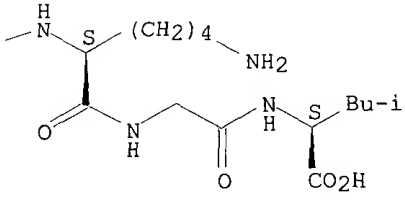

RN 300349-40-0 HCAPLUS
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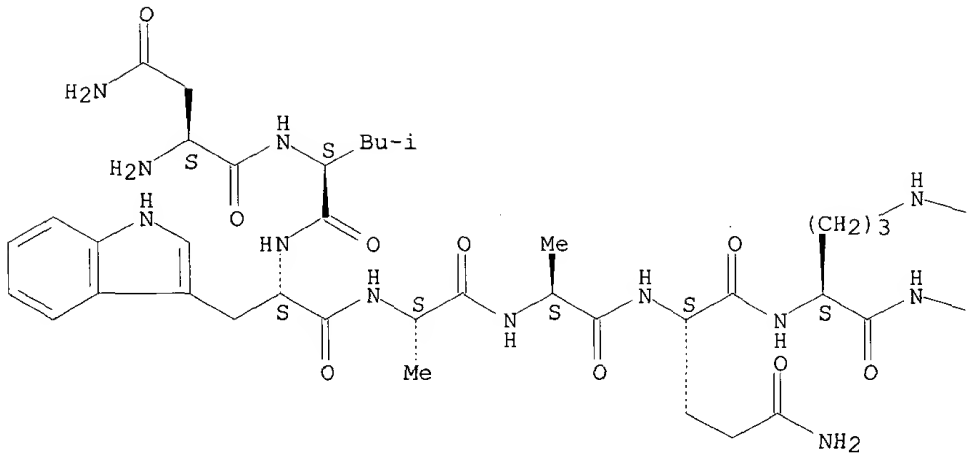
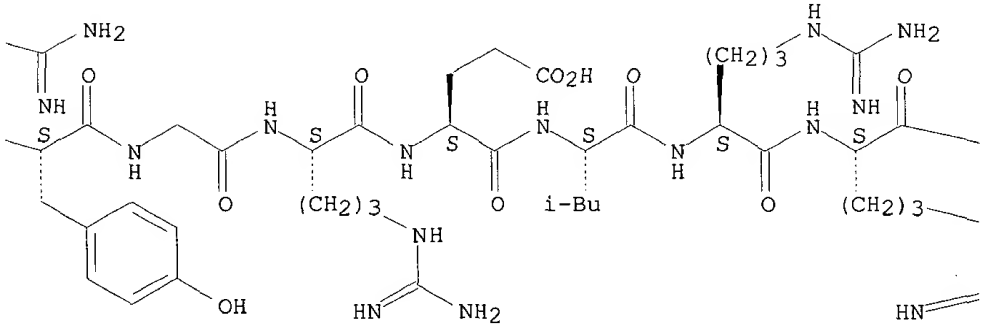
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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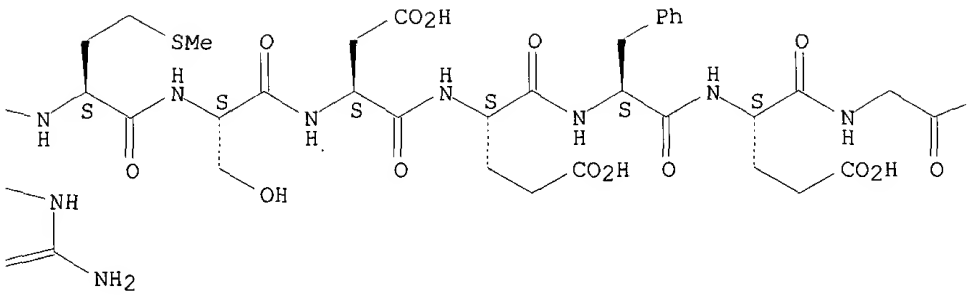
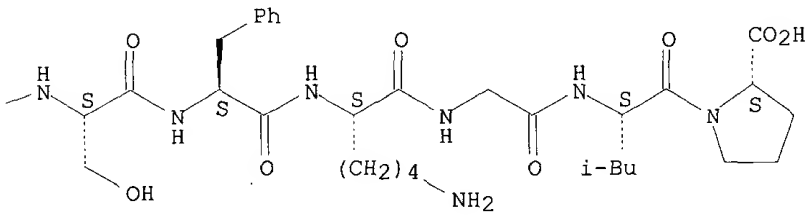


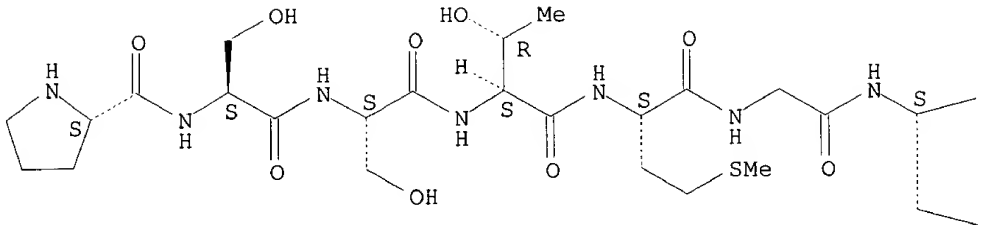
PAGE 1-D



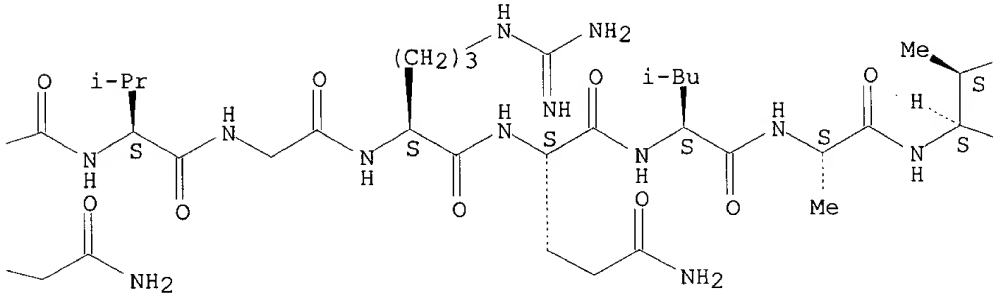
RN 300349-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-methionylglycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

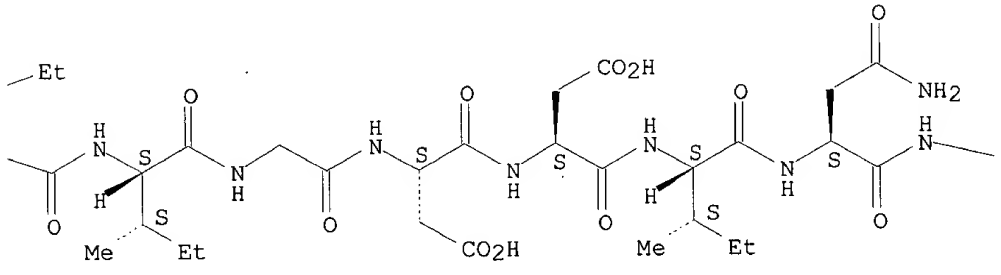
PAGE 1-A



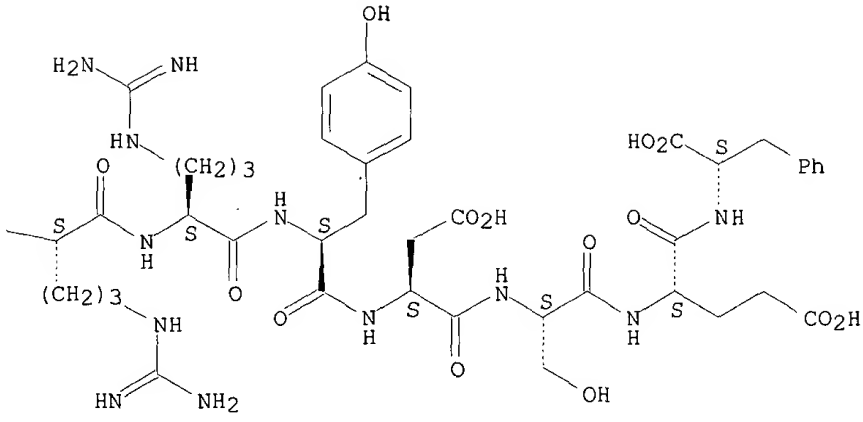
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



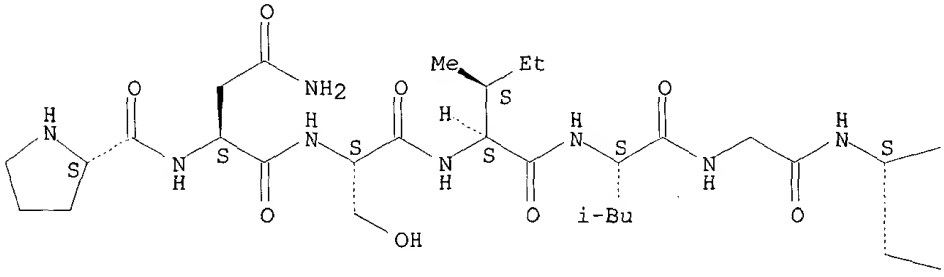
PAGE 1-D



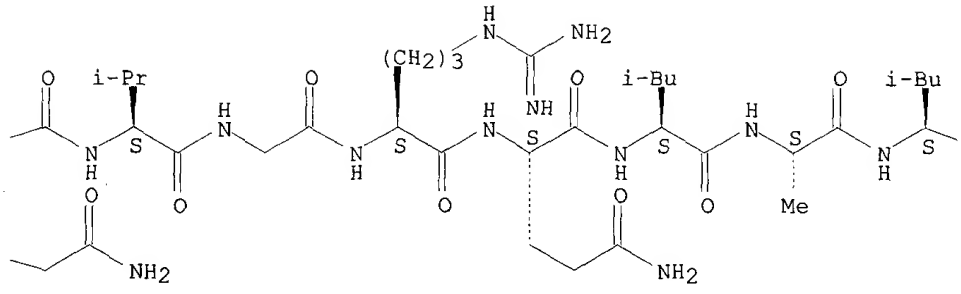
RN 300349-42-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-prolyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-threonyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

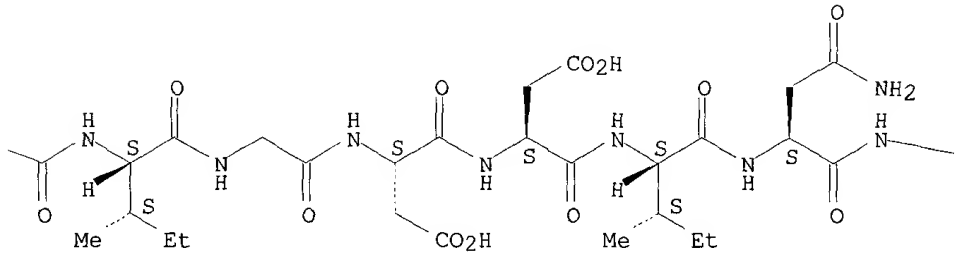
PAGE 1-A



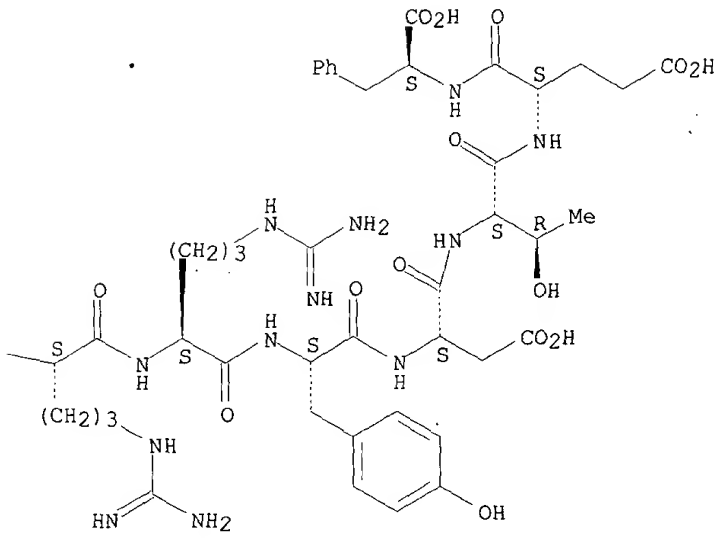
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



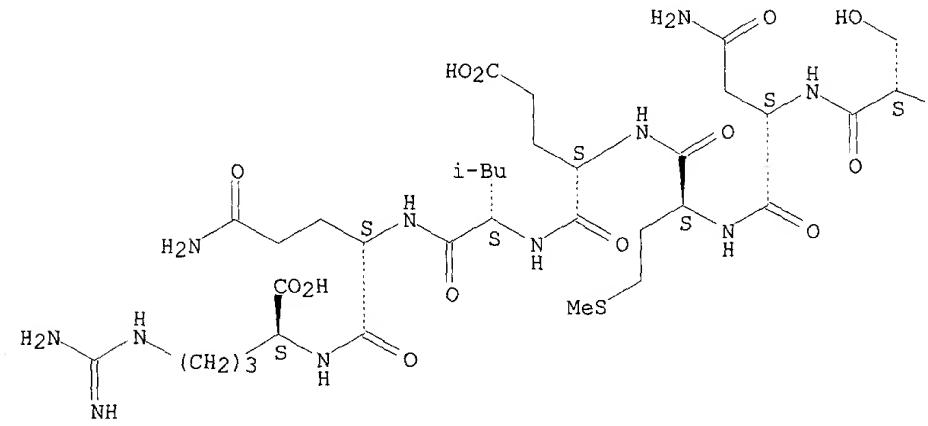
PAGE 1-D



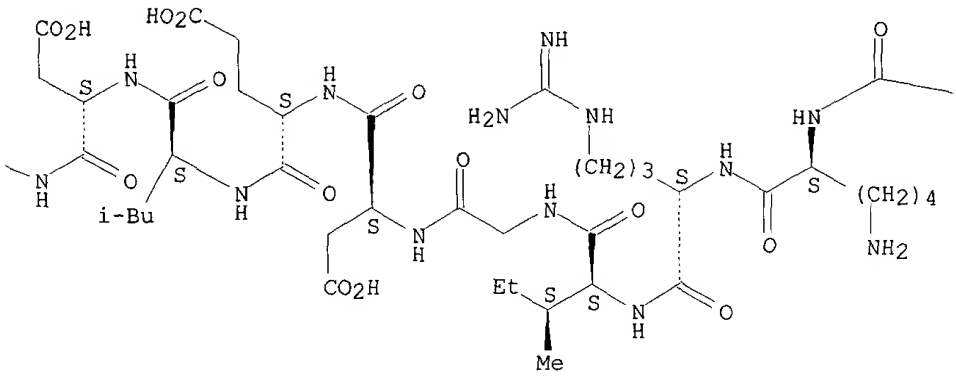
RN 300349-43-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-glutaminyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

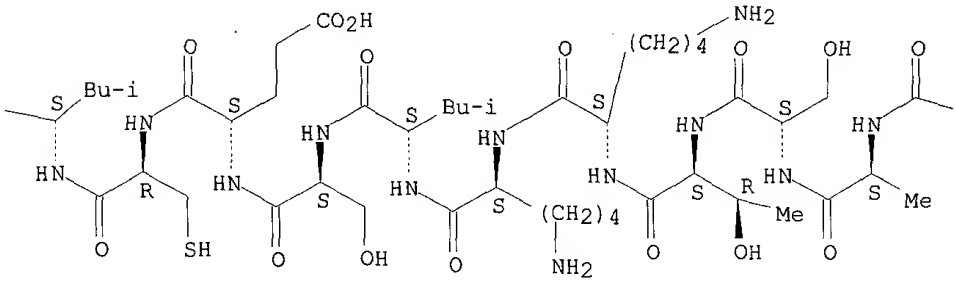
PAGE 1-A



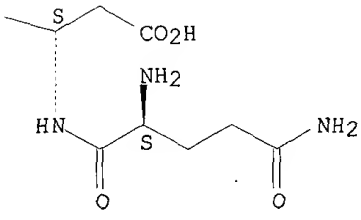
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



PAGE 1-D

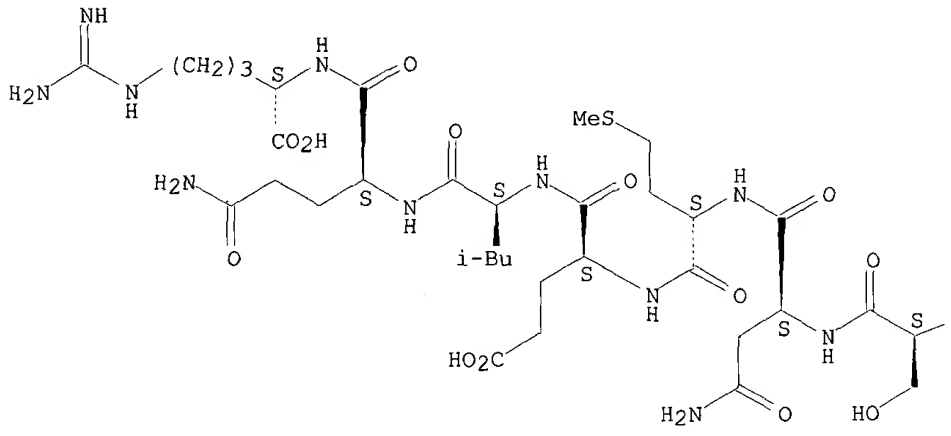


RN 300349-44-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-glutaminyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-

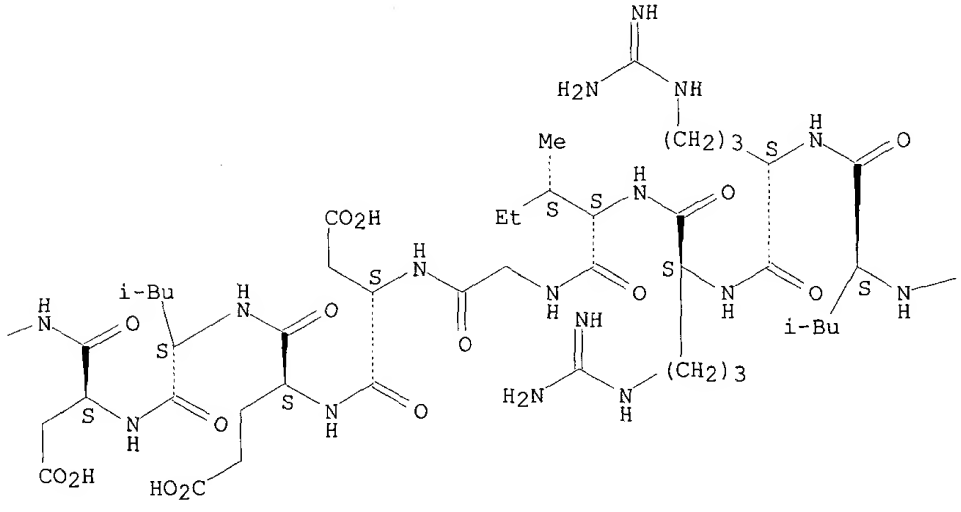
L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

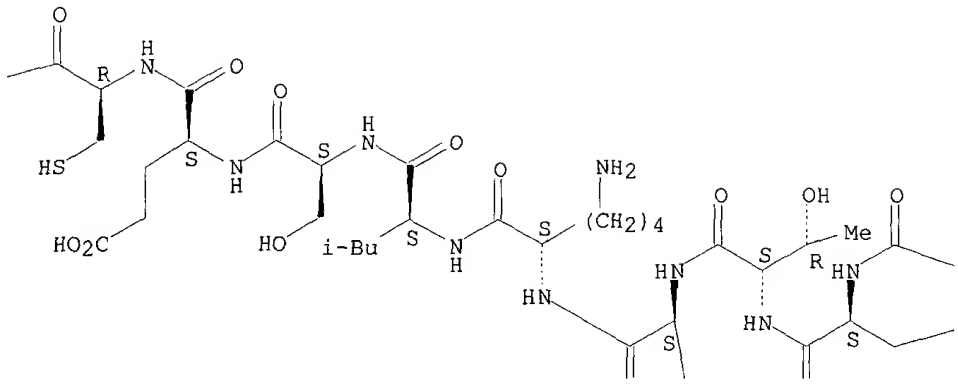
PAGE 1-A



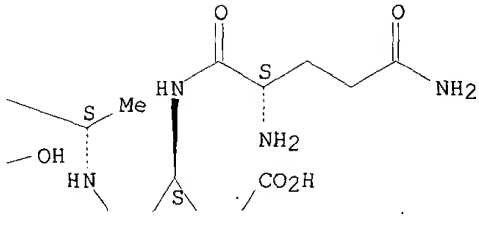
PAGE 1-B



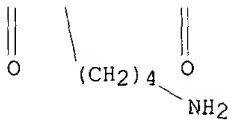
PAGE 1-C



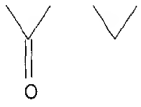
PAGE 1-D



PAGE 2-C



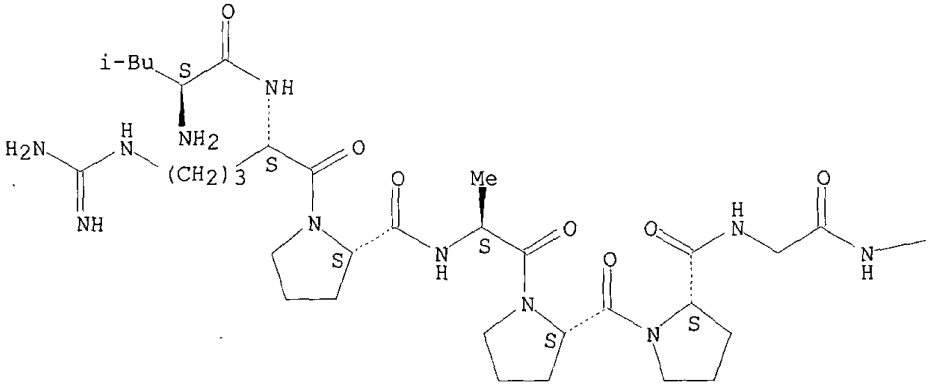
PAGE 2-D



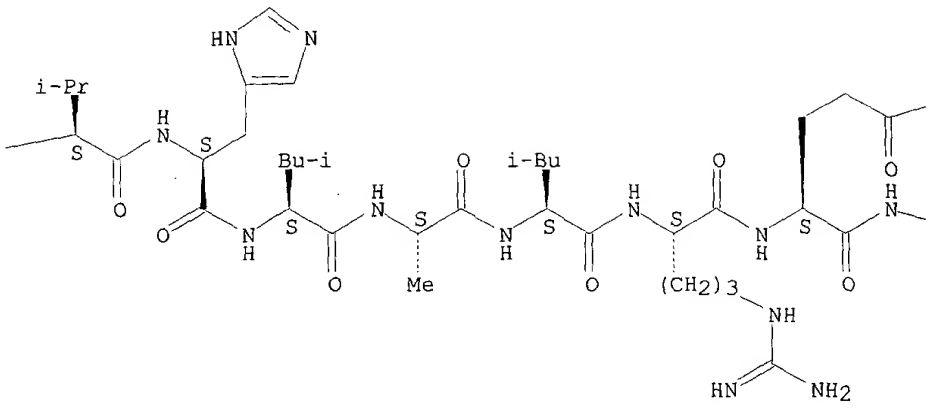
RN 300349-45-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

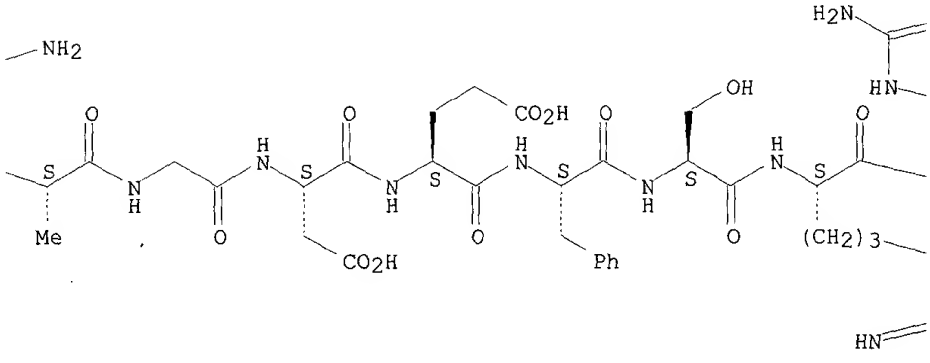
PAGE 1-A



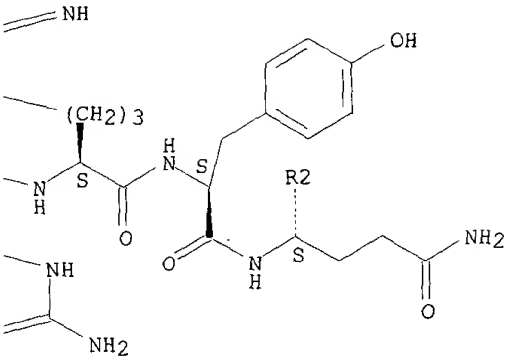
PAGE 1-B



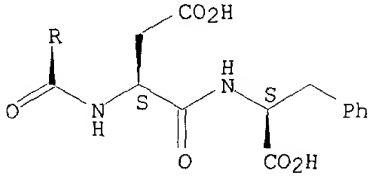
PAGE 1-C

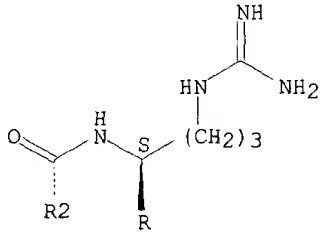


PAGE 1-D



PAGE 2-A

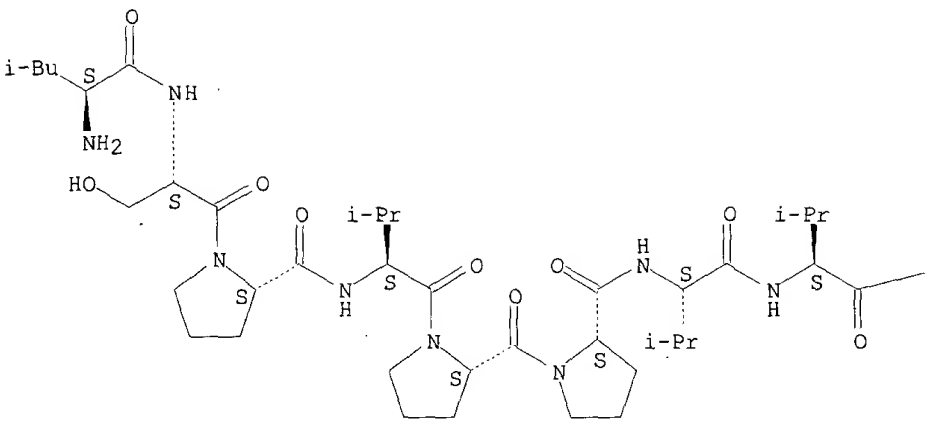




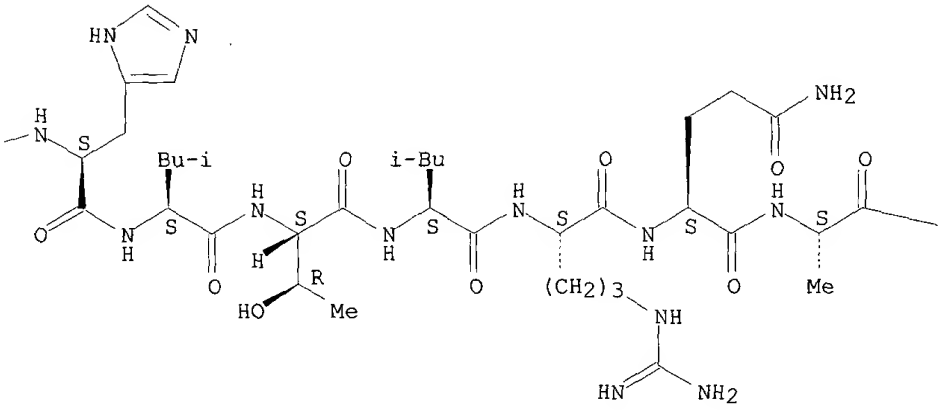
RN 300349-46-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

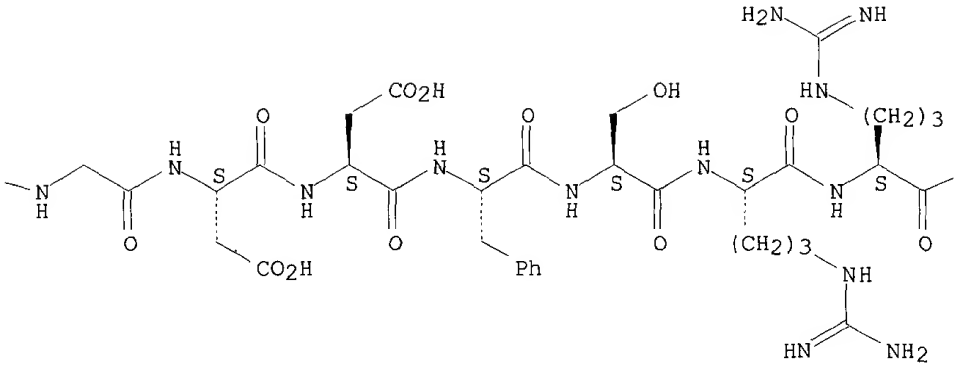
PAGE 1-A



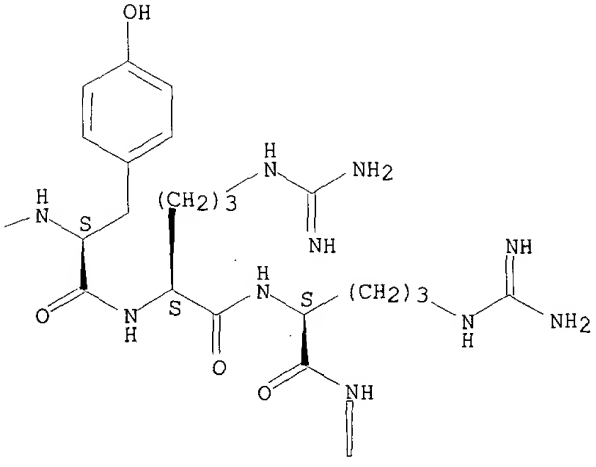
PAGE 1-B



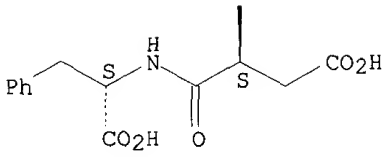
PAGE 1-C



PAGE 1-D



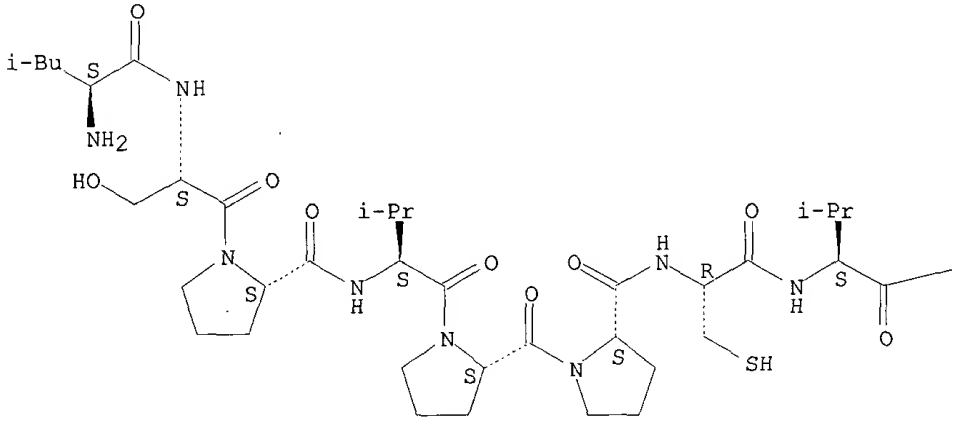
PAGE 2-D



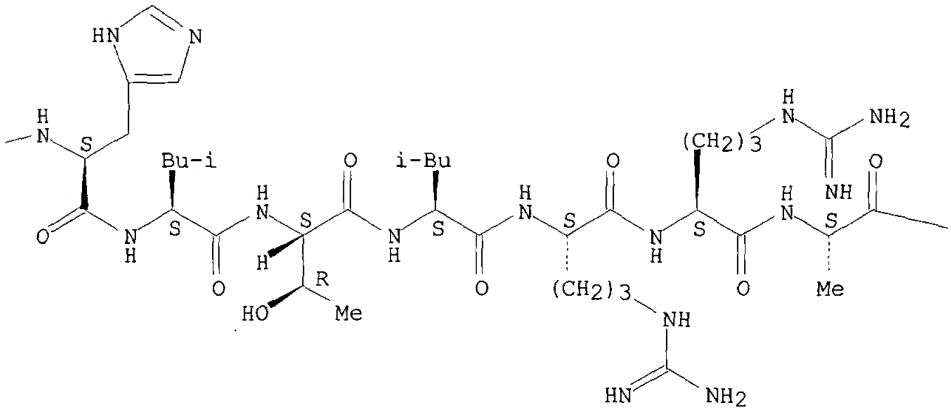
RN 300349-47-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-cysteinyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

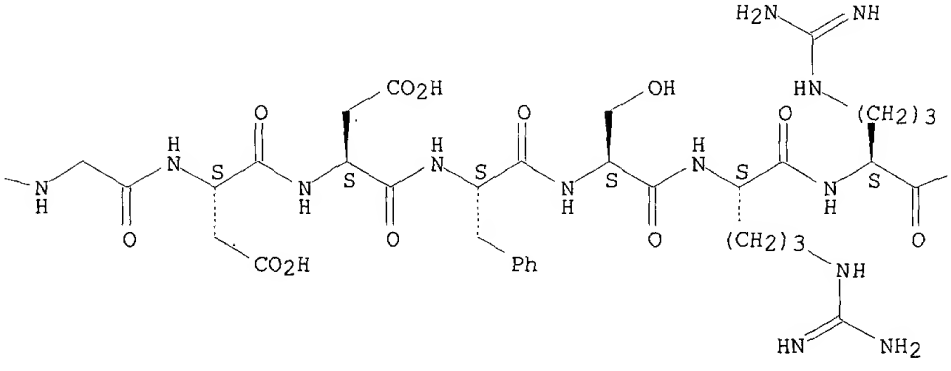
PAGE 1-A



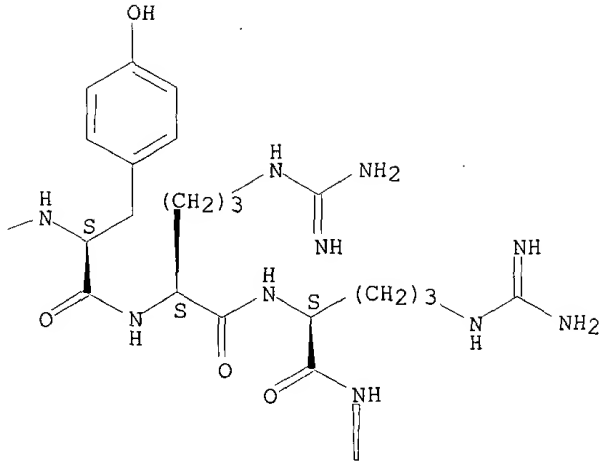
PAGE 1-B



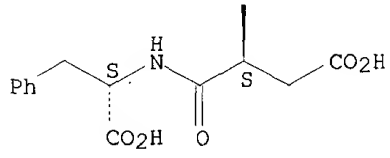
PAGE 1-C



PAGE 1-D



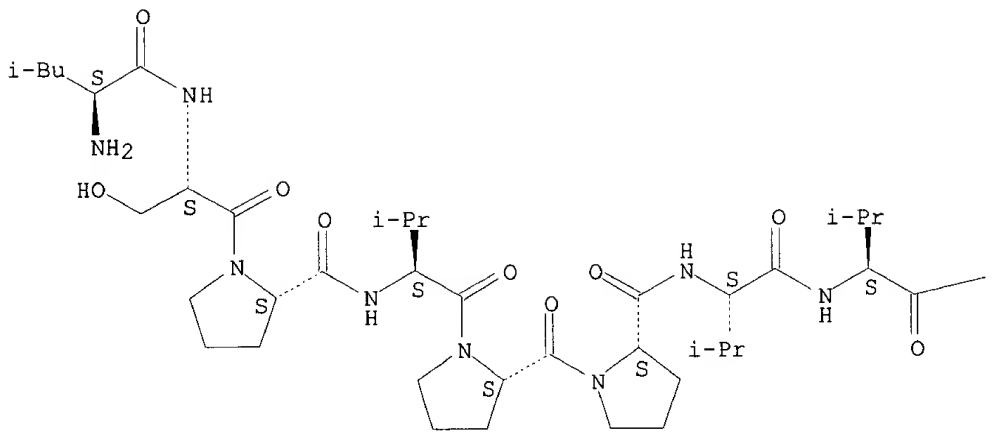
PAGE 2-D



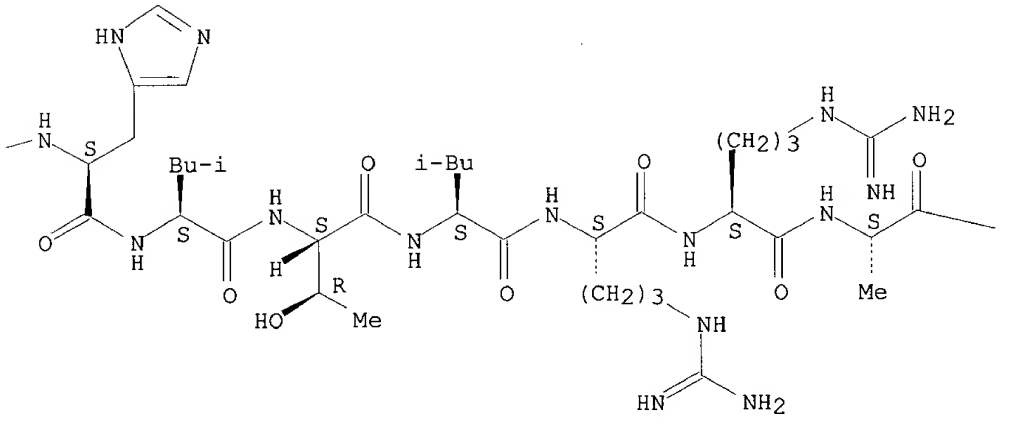
RN 300349-48-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

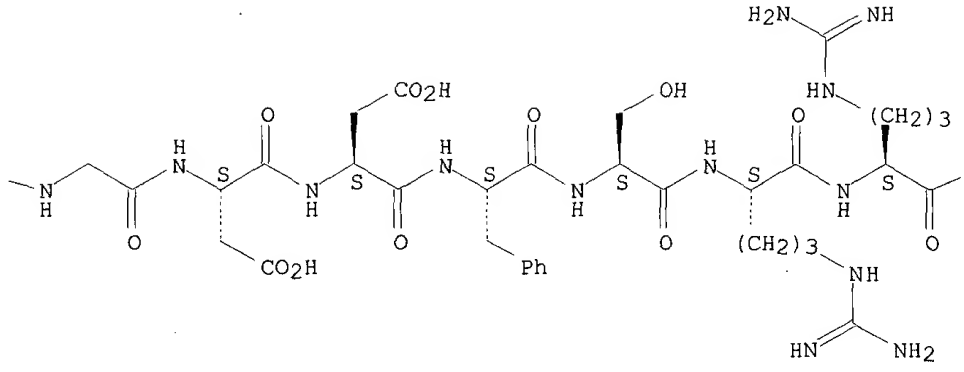
PAGE 1-A



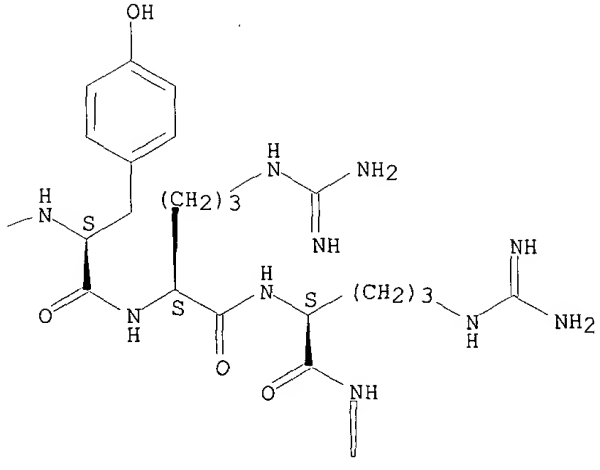
PAGE 1-B



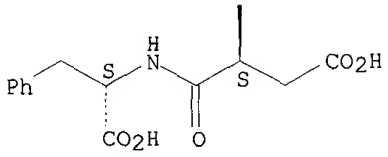
PAGE 1-C



PAGE 1-D



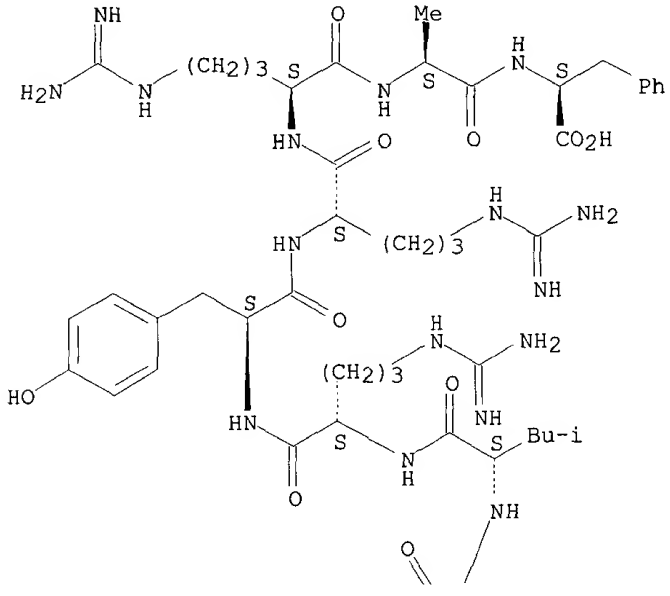
PAGE 2-D



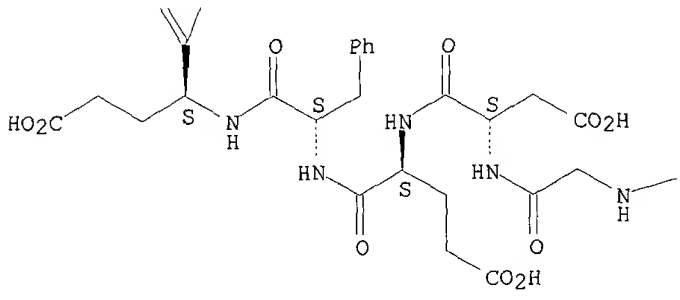
RN 300349-49-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-valyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

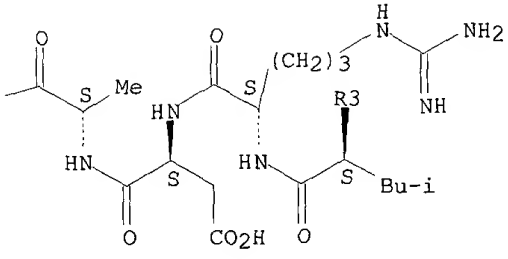
PAGE 1-A



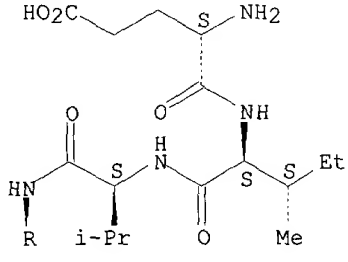
PAGE 2-A



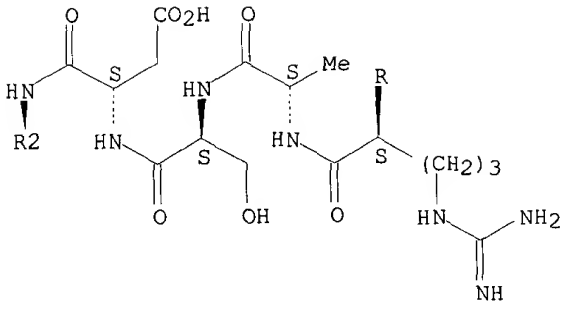
PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-A



PAGE 4-A



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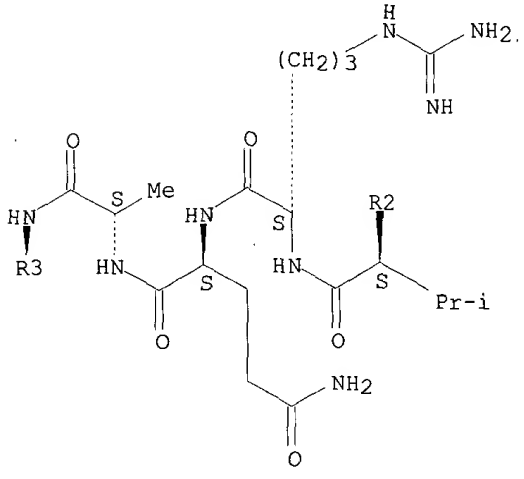
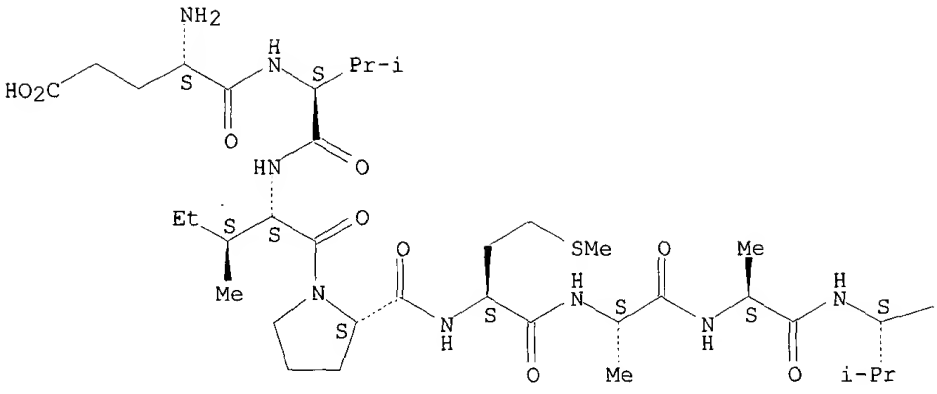


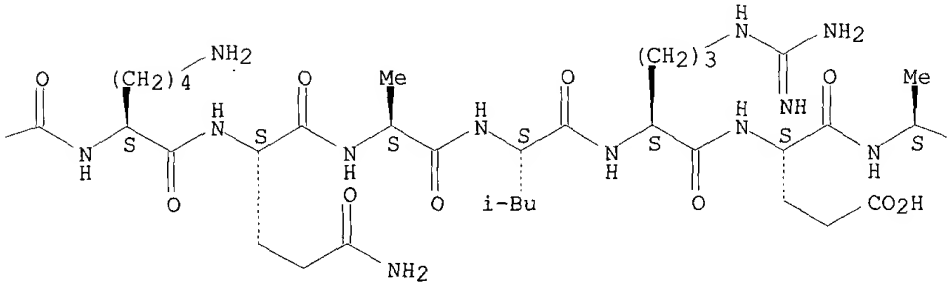
RN 300349-50-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-valyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-lysyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

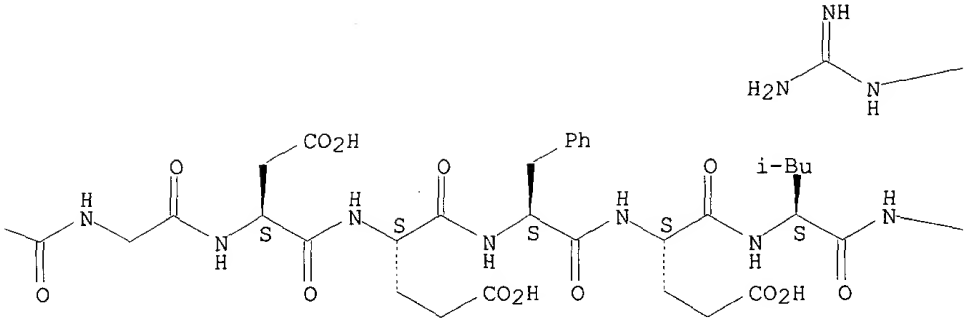
PAGE 1-A



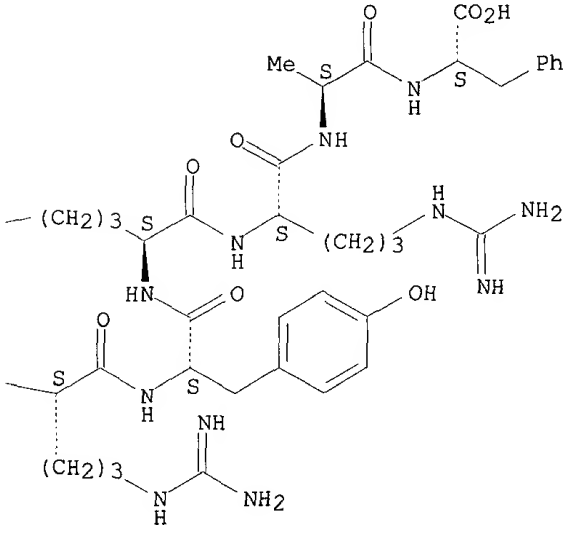
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



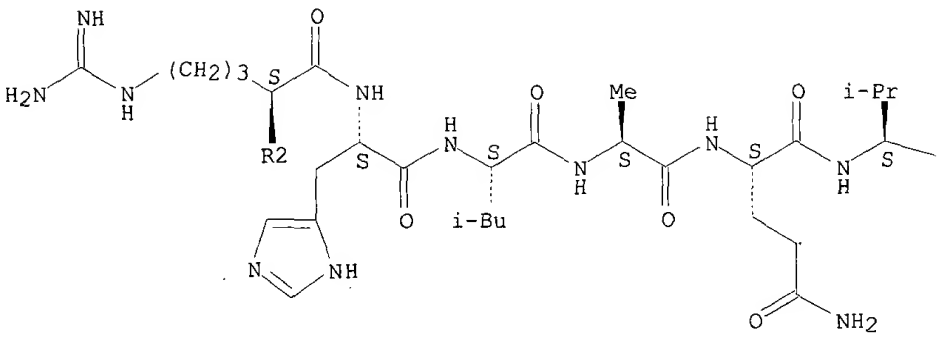
PAGE 1-D



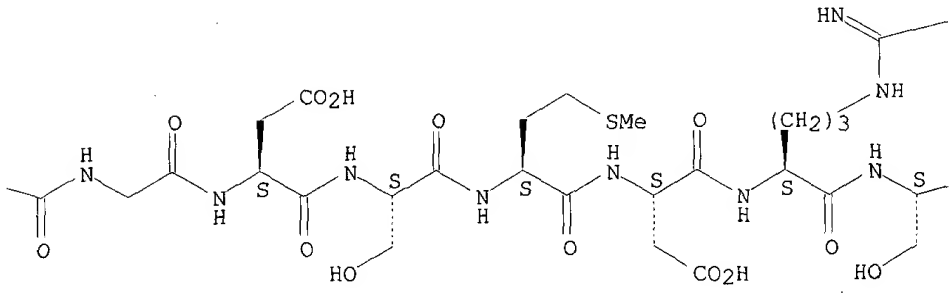
RN 300349-51-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, L-glutaminyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-arginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-prolylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

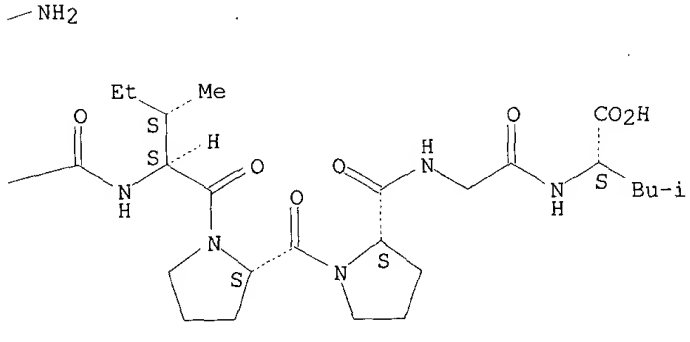
PAGE 1-A



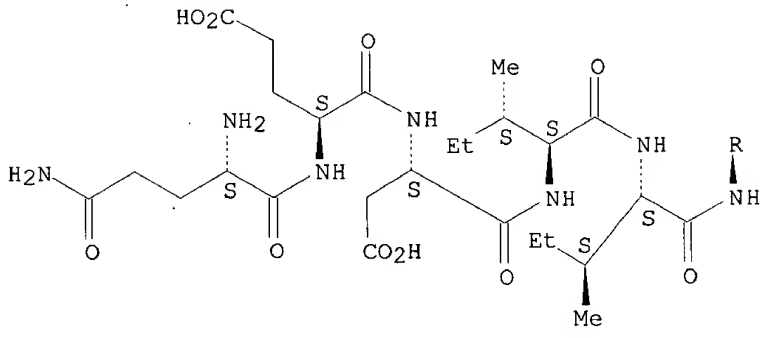
PAGE 1-B



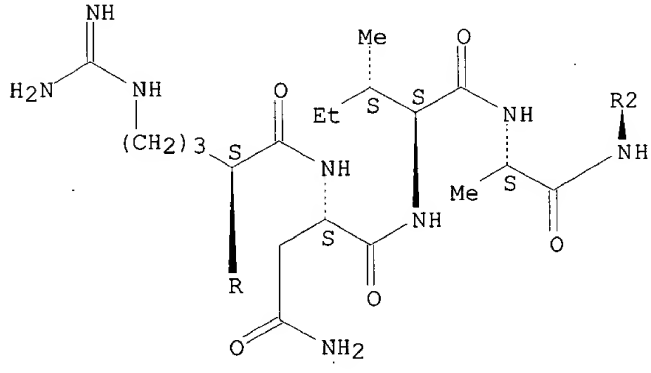
PAGE 1-C



PAGE 2-A



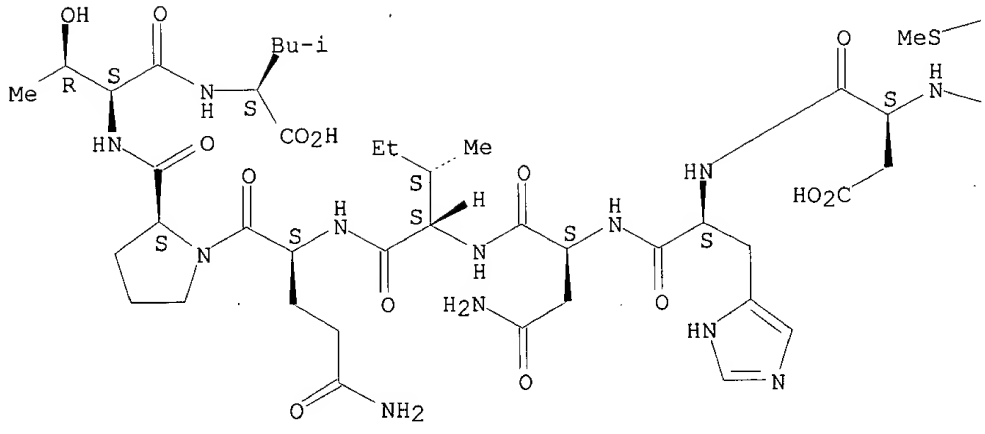
PAGE 3-A



RN 300349-52-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, L-glutaminyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-asparaginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-histidyl-L-asparaginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-prolyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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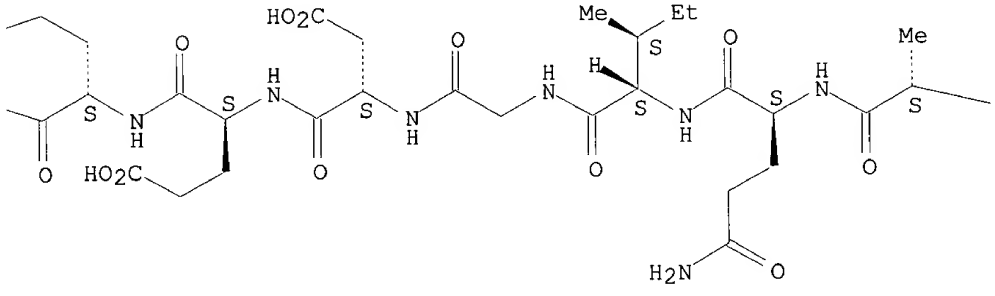

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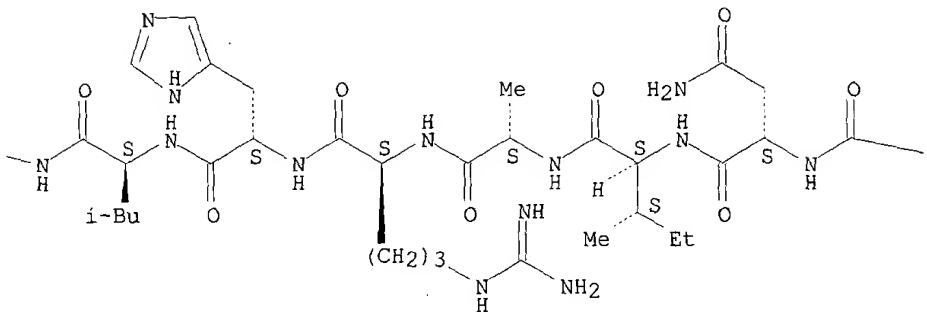

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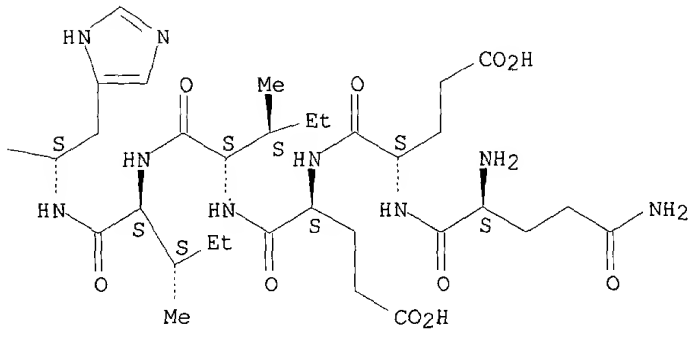
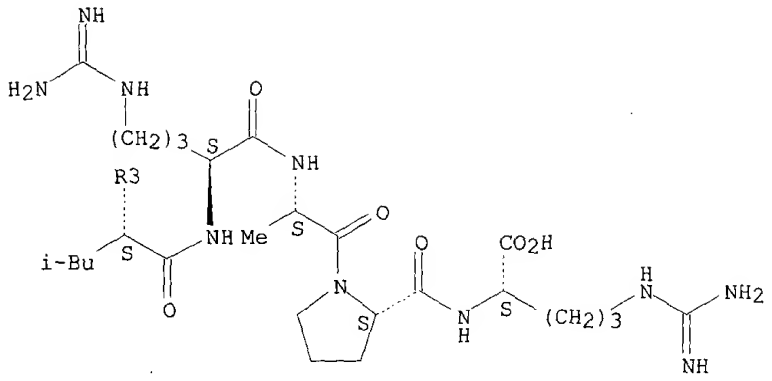


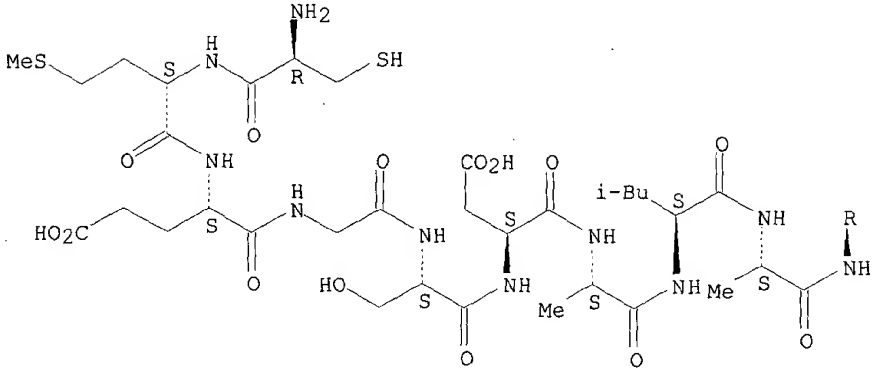
RN 300349-53-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-cysteinyl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-valyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



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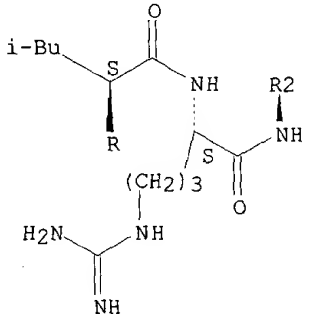
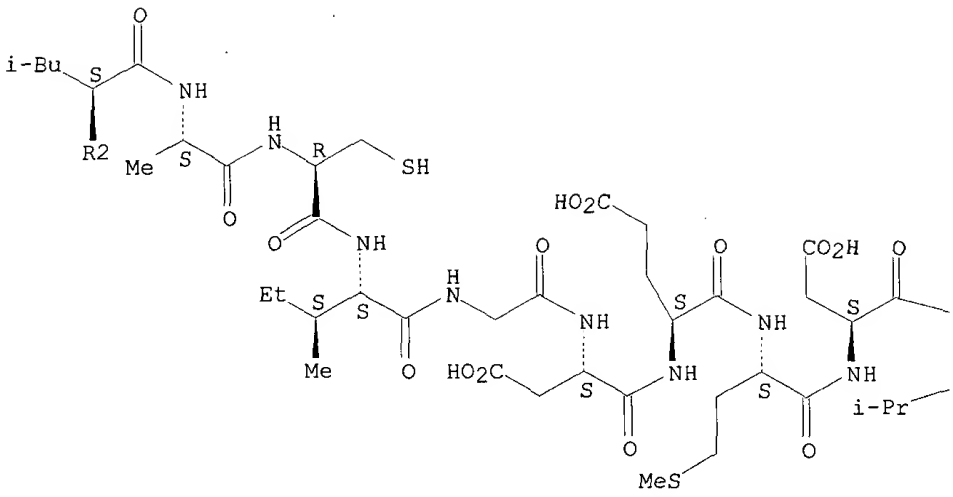
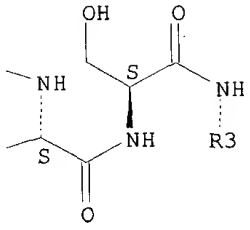


PAGE 4-A



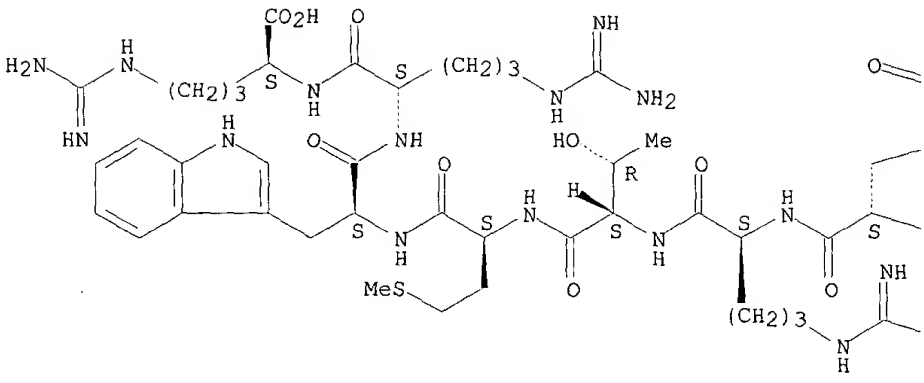
PAGE 4-B



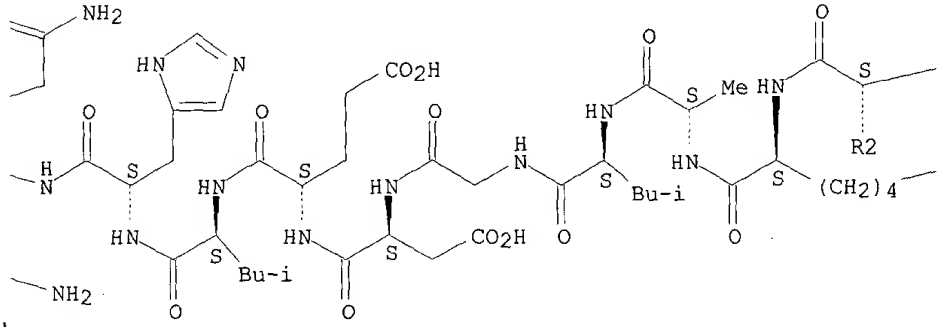
RN 300349-54-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl-L-methionyl-L-tryptophyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

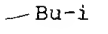
PAGE 1-A

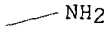


PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C





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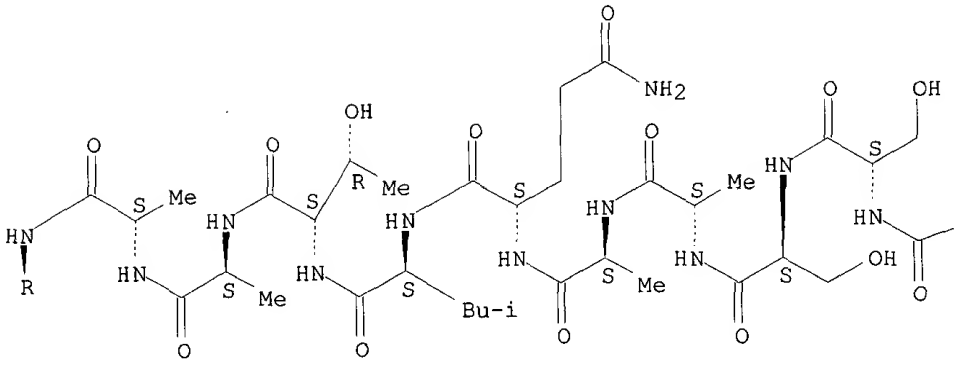

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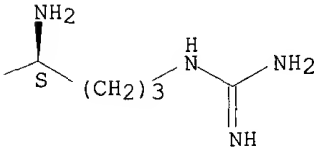

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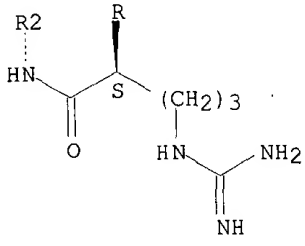

RN 300349-55-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-arginyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-methionyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

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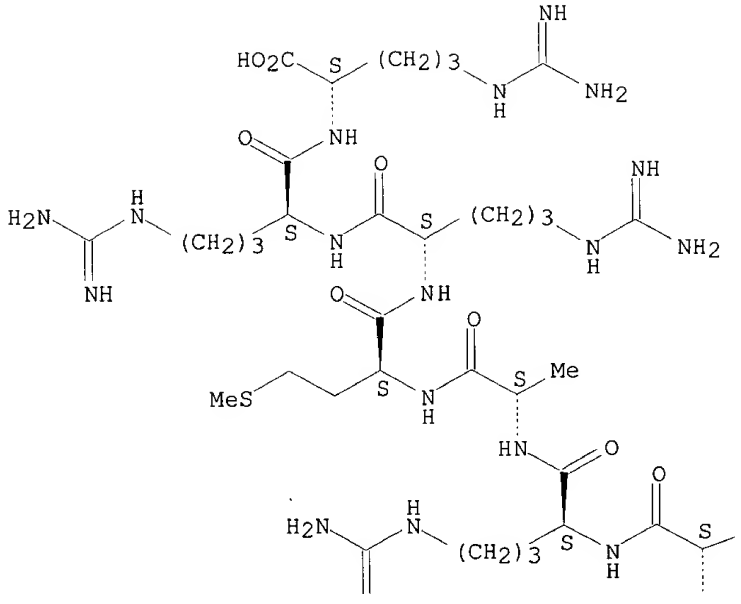
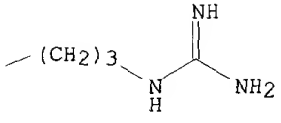
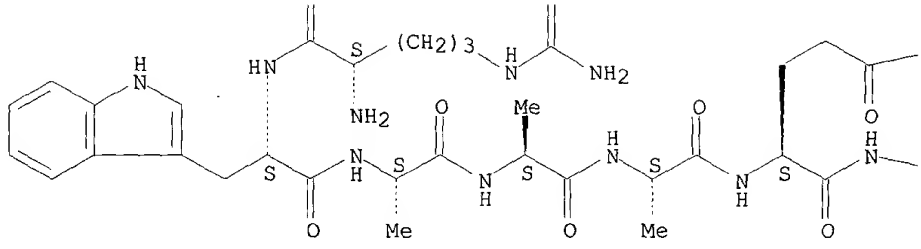


PAGE 1-D



PAGE 2-A



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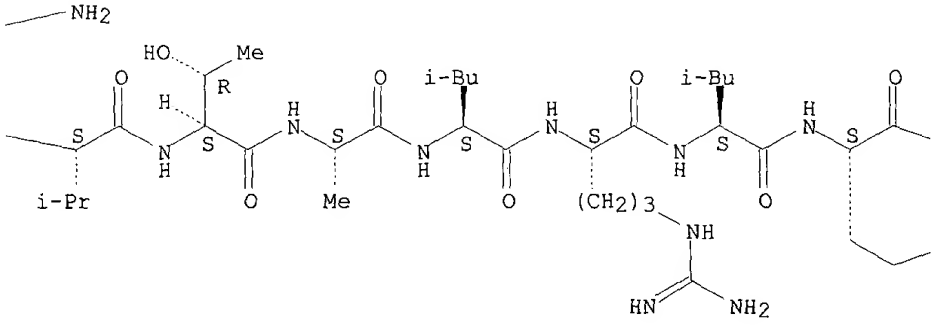
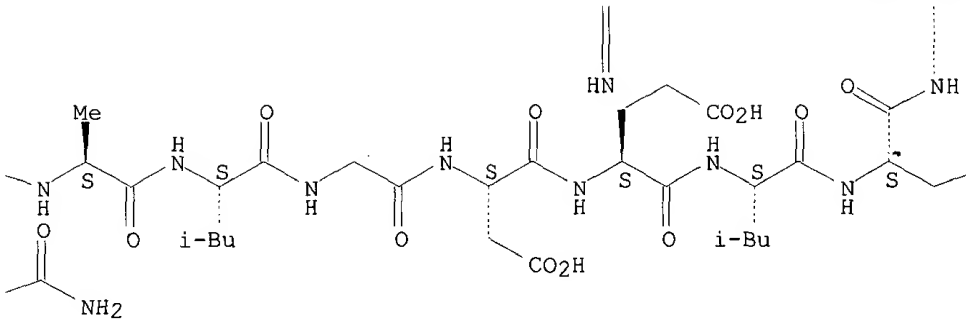


PAGE 2-C



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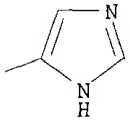
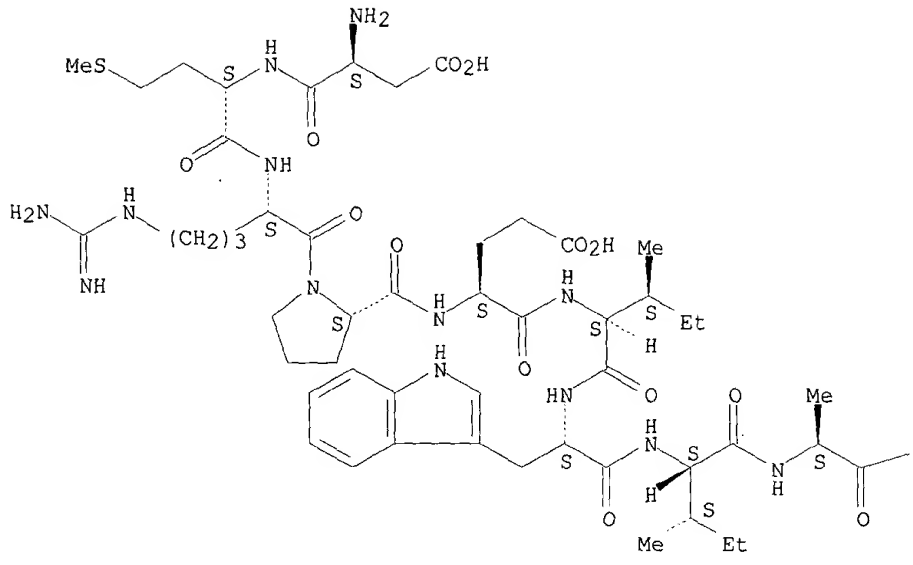


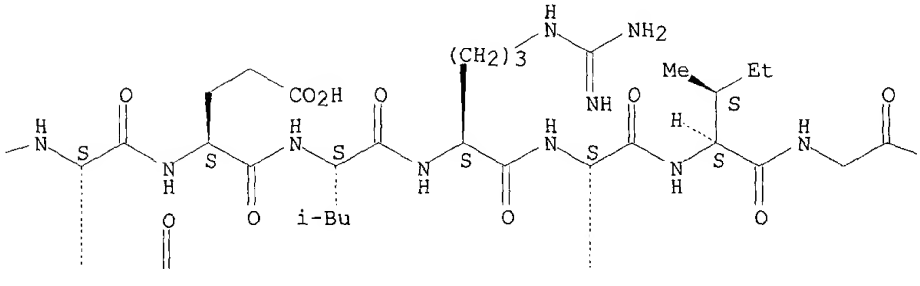
RN 300349-56-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valine, L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-methionyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-isoleucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-tyrosyl-L-tyrosyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

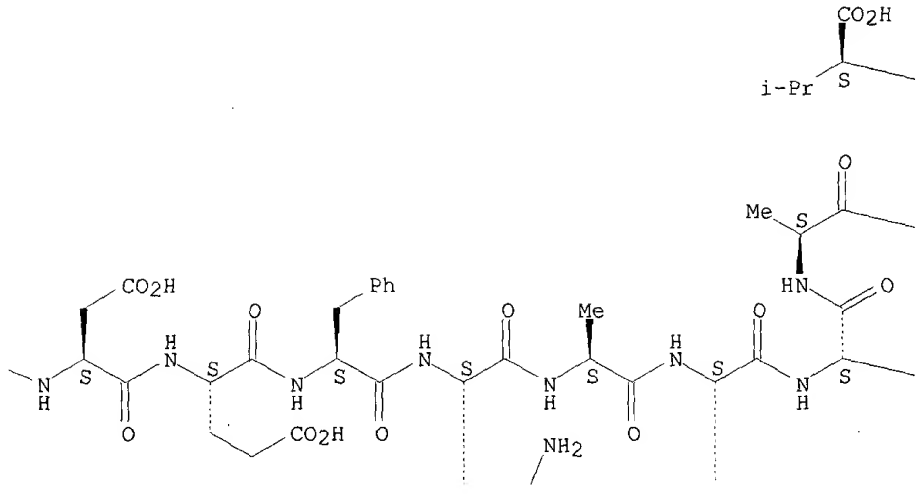
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



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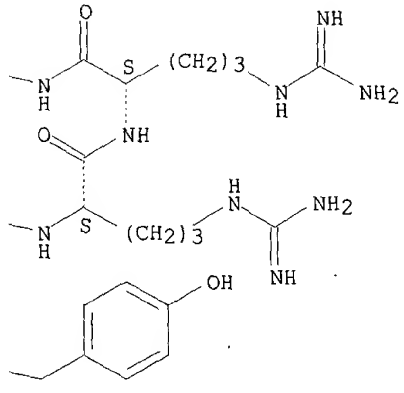

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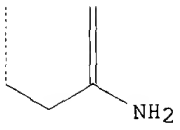

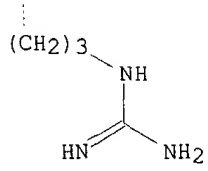

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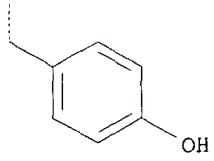
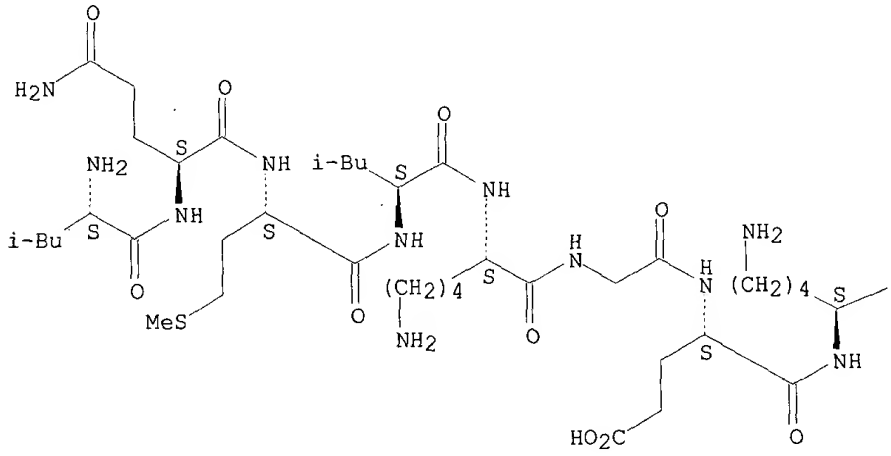


RN 300349-57-9 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-tryptophyl-L-tryptophyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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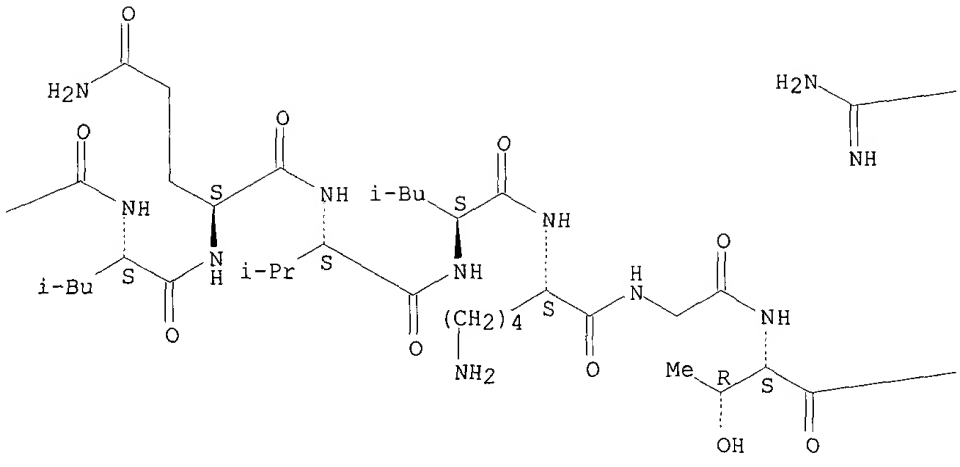

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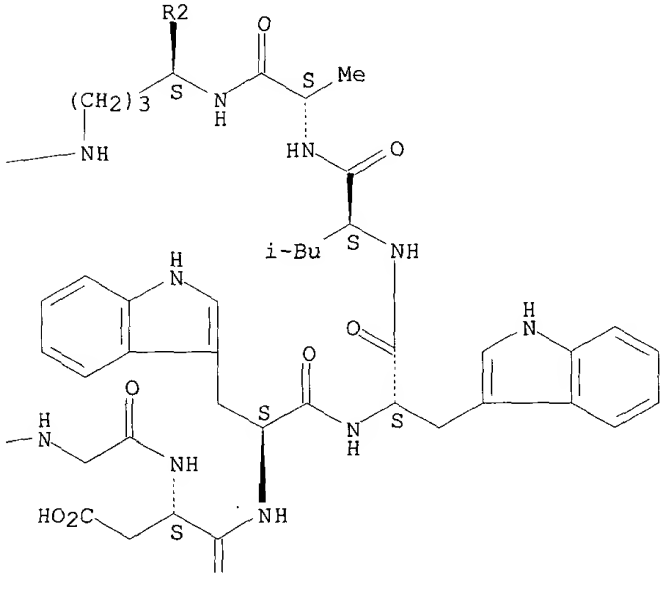

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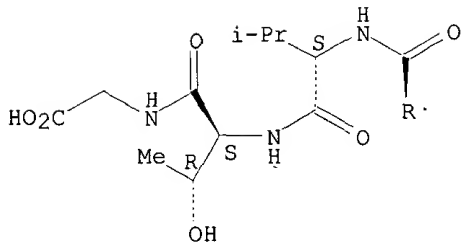

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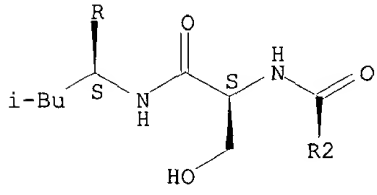
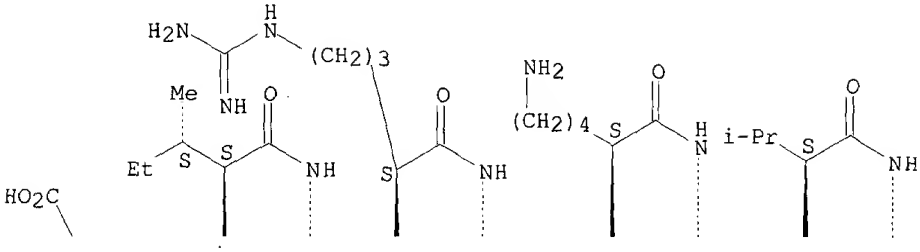


RN 300349-58-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, L-prolylglycylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-glutaminyl-L-isoleucyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

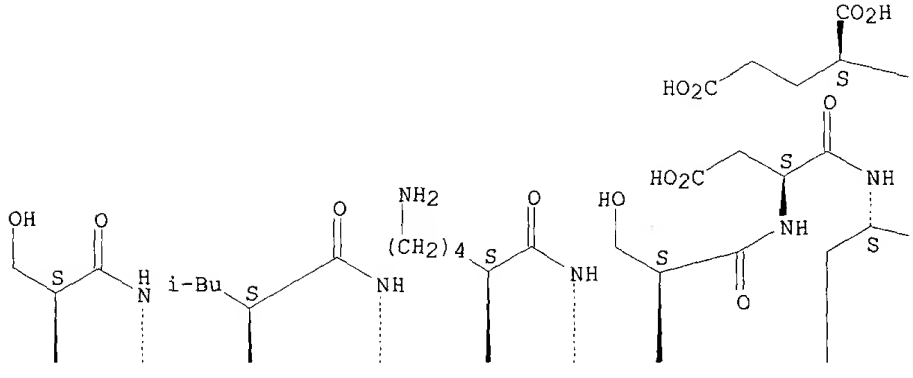
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 300349-59-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Glutamic acid, L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-valyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-seryl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-asparaginyl-L-tryptophyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

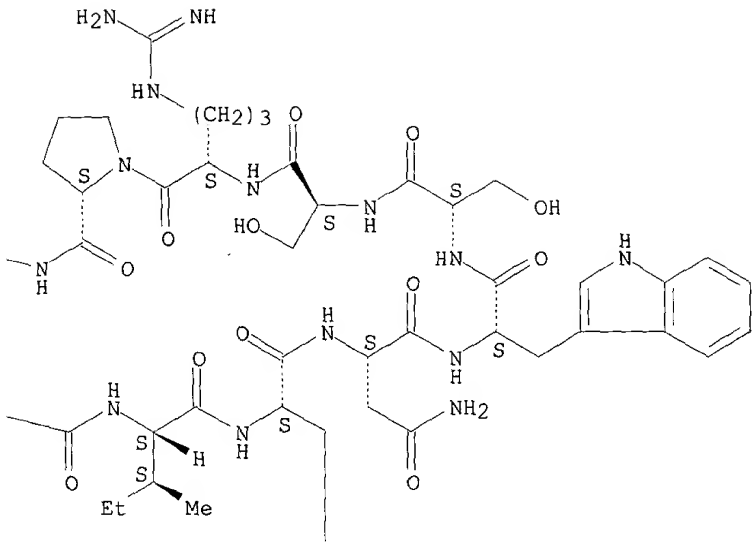
PAGE 1-A



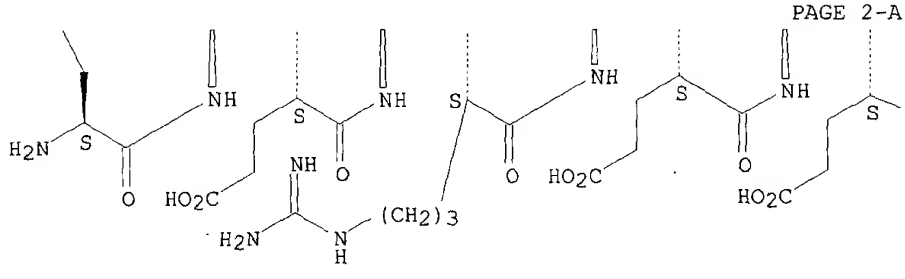
PAGE 1-B



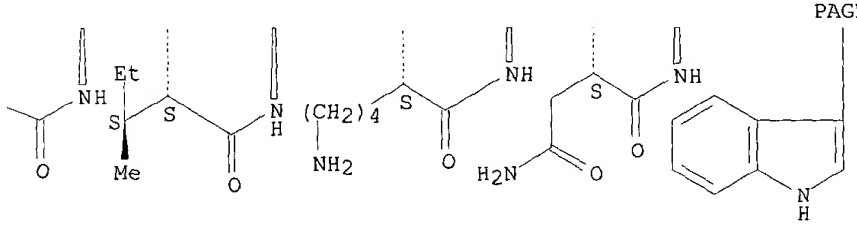
PAGE 1-C



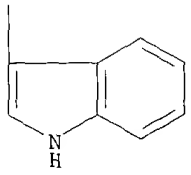
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



PAGE 2-C

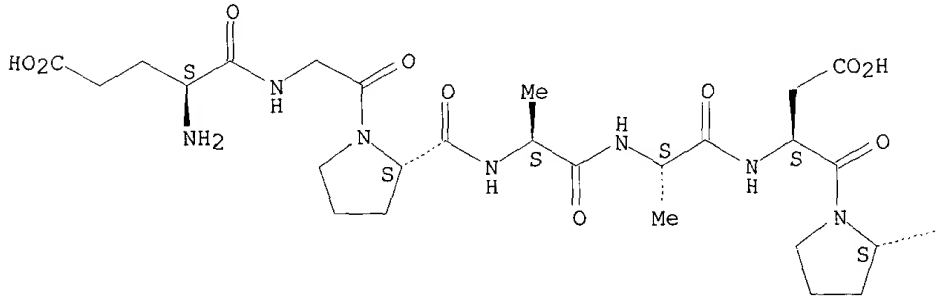


RN 300349-60-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Serine, L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-tyrosyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-seryl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-methionyl-L-cysteinyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-methionyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

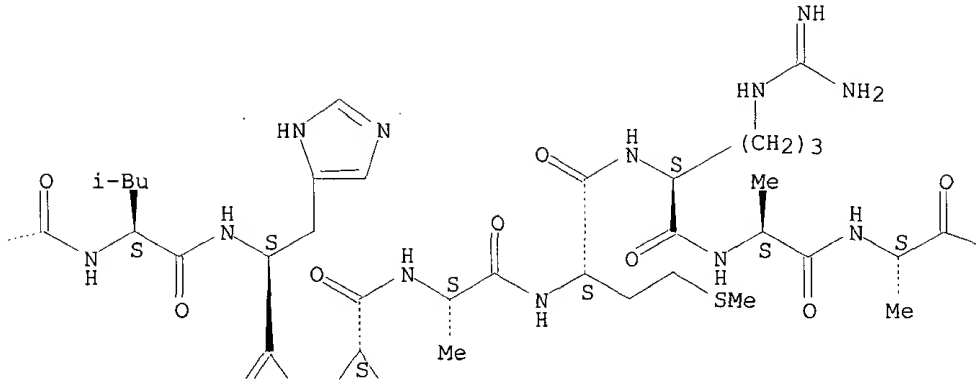
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 300349-61-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-methionyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

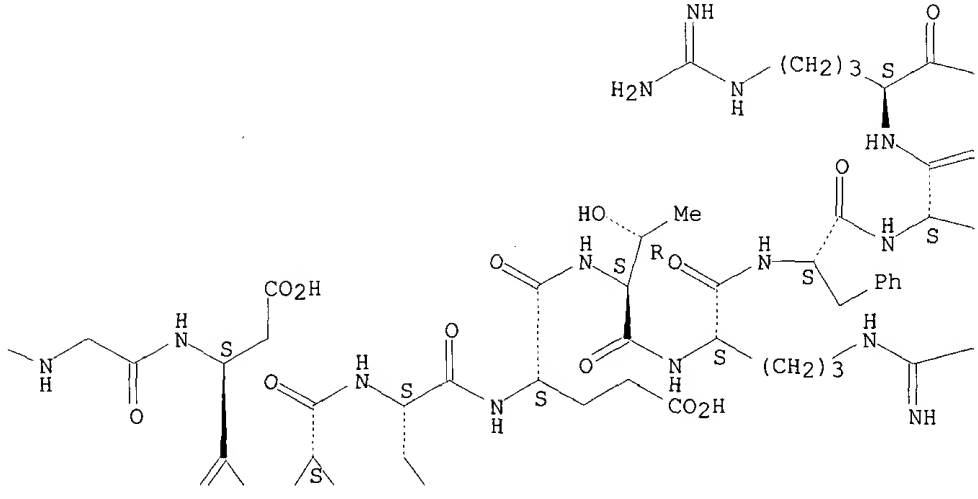
PAGE 1-A



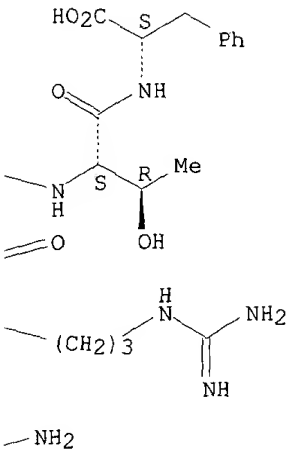
PAGE 1-B



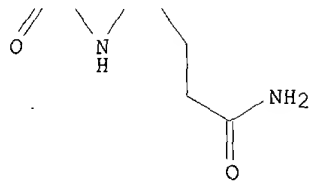
PAGE 1-C



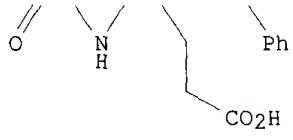
PAGE 1-D



PAGE 2-B



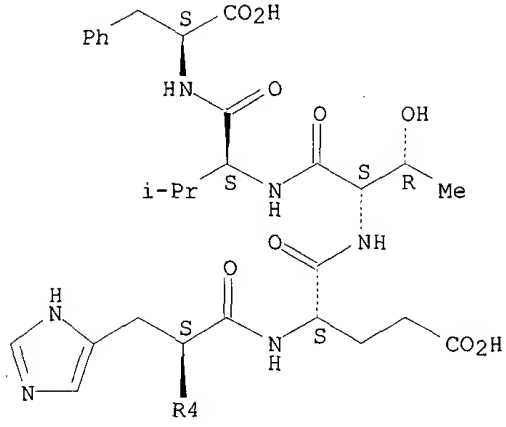
PAGE 2-C



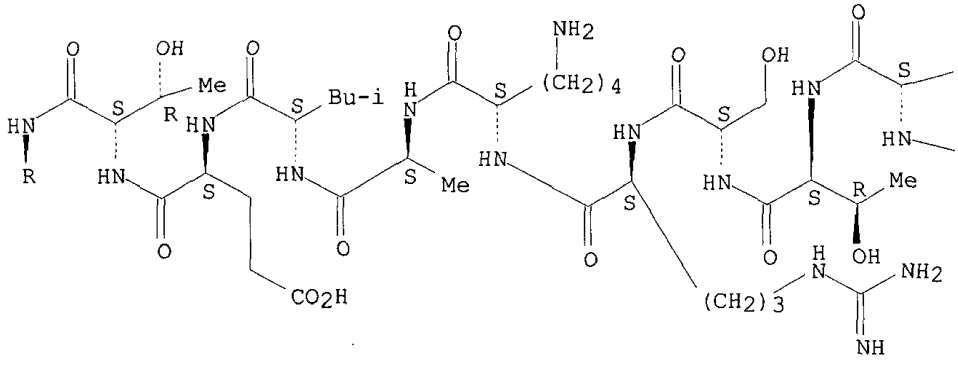
RN 300349-62-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-serylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-valylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartylglycyl-L-valyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-histidyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-threonyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

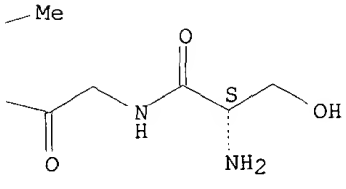
PAGE 1-A



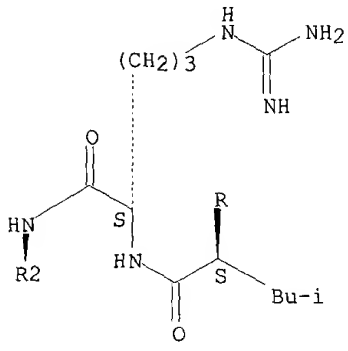
PAGE 2-A



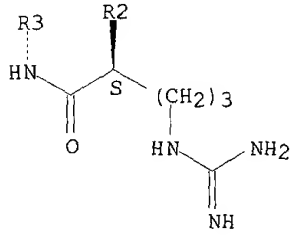
PAGE 2-B



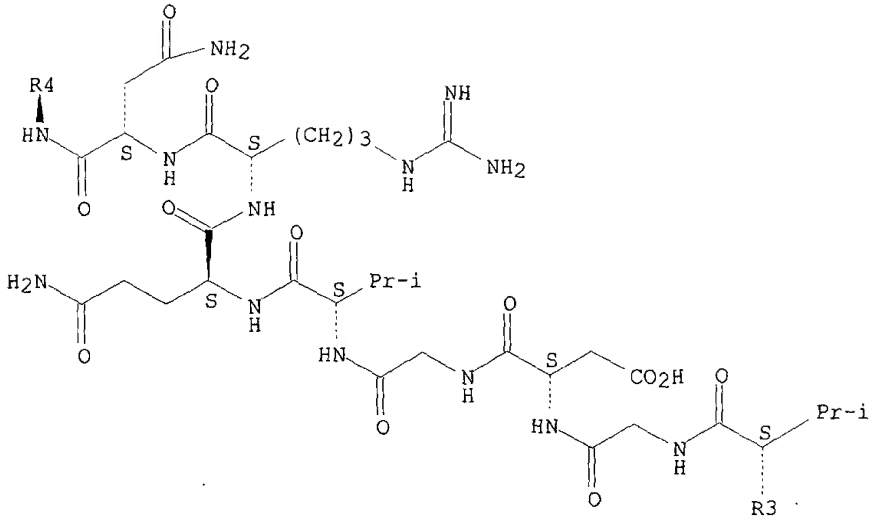
PAGE 3-A



PAGE 4-A



PAGE 5-A

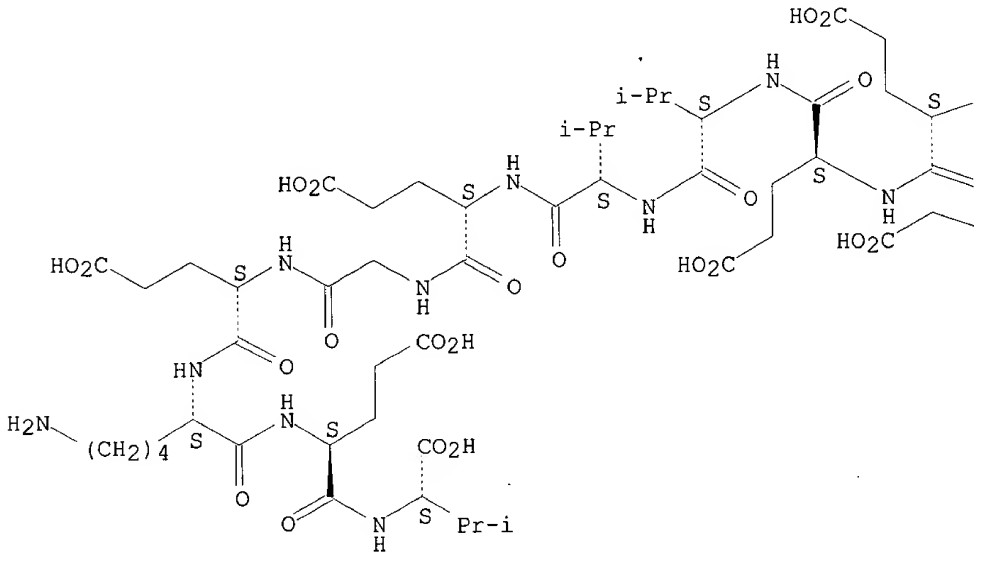


RN 300349-63-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl-L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

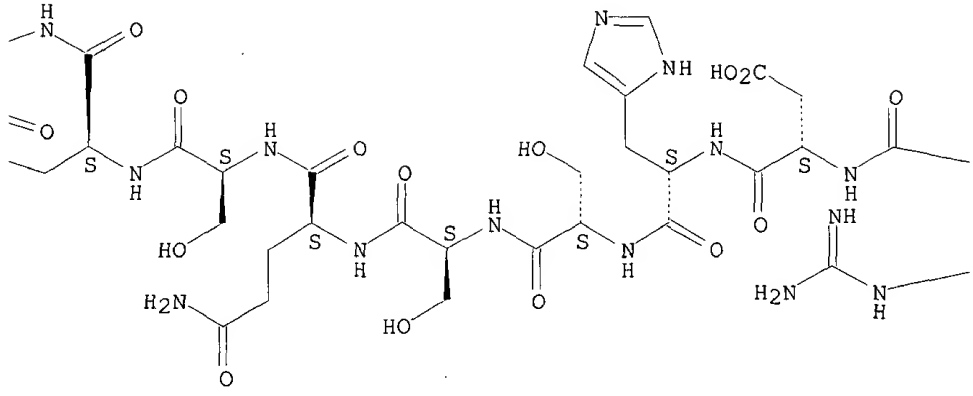
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 300349-64-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valine, L-methionyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-valyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-histidyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-histidyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-glutaminyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

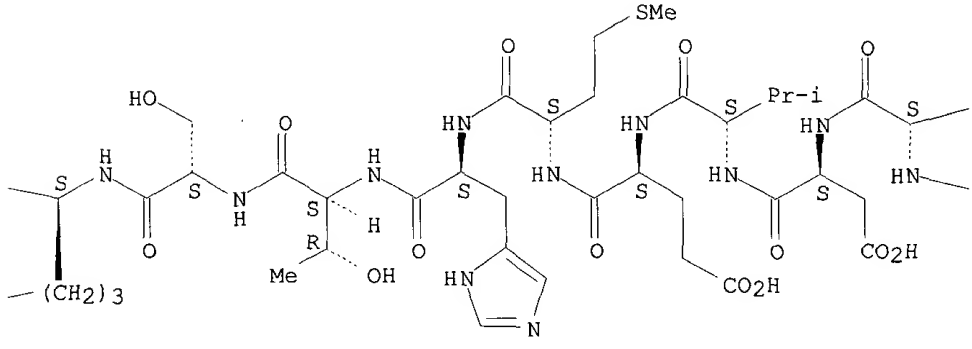
PAGE 1-A



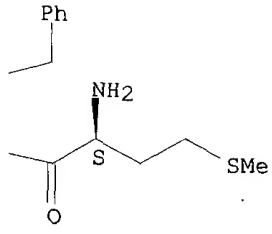
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



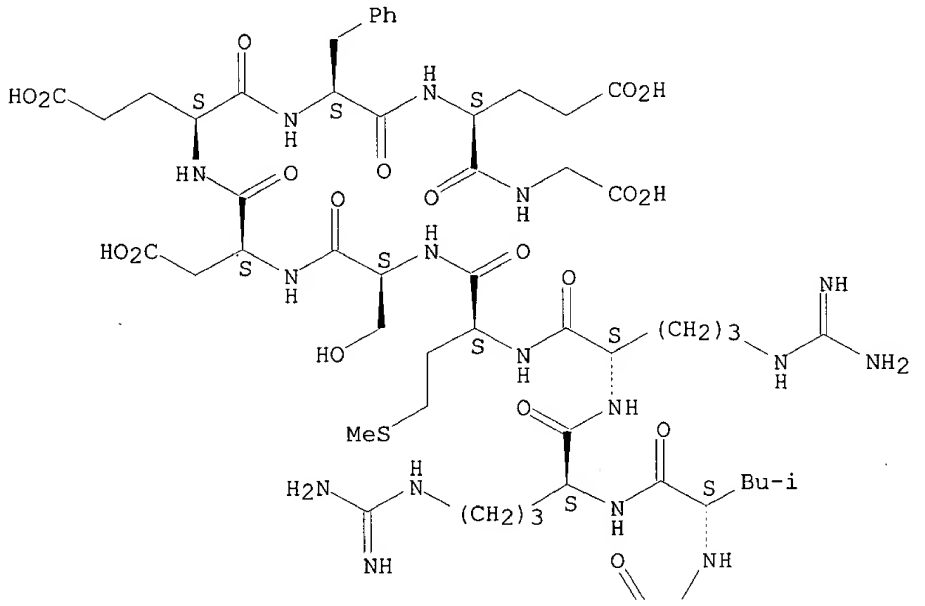
PAGE 1-D



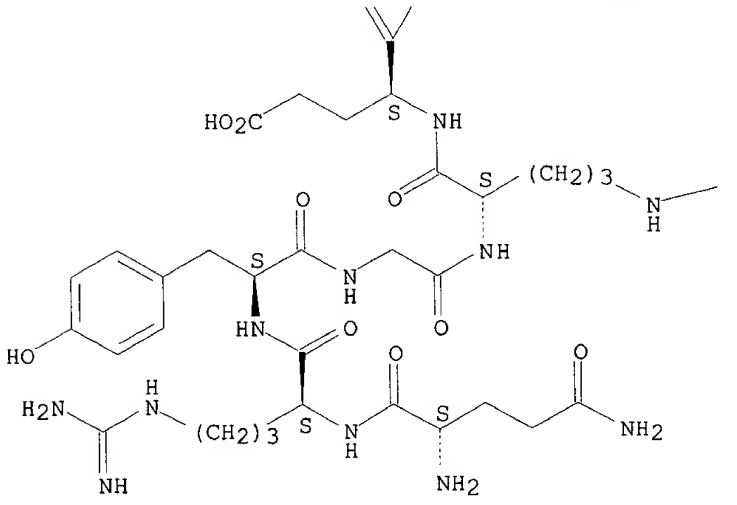
RN 300349-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

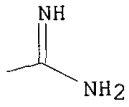
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



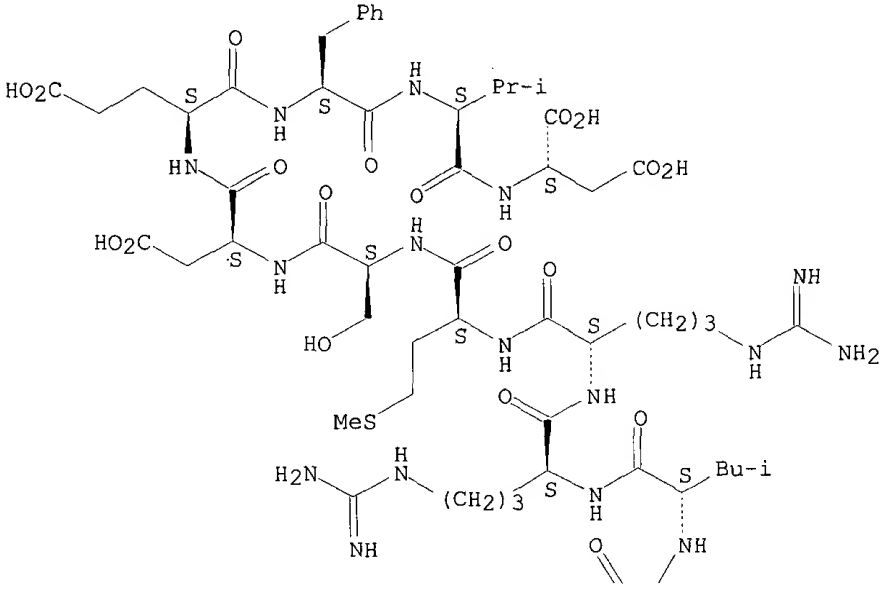
PAGE 2-B



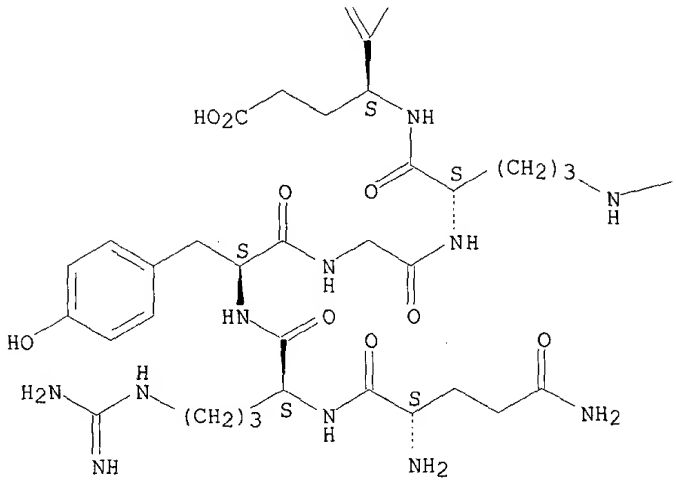
RN 300349-66-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Aspartic acid, L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

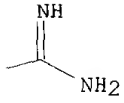
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



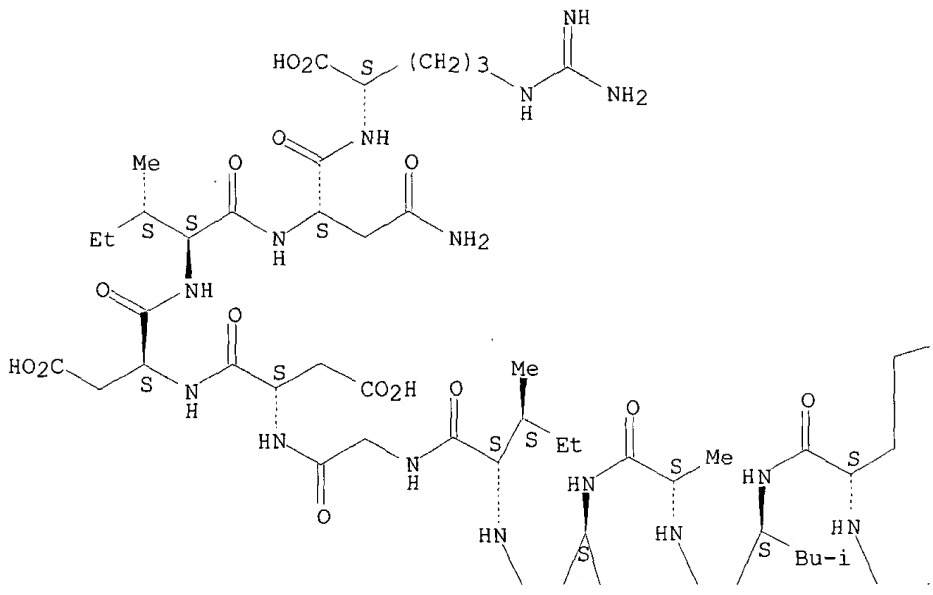
PAGE 2-B



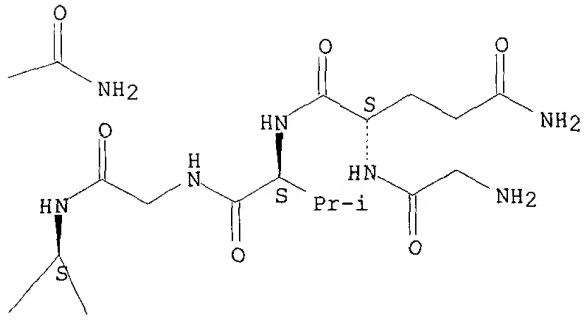
RN 300349-67-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, glycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

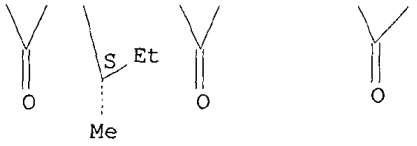
PAGE 1-A



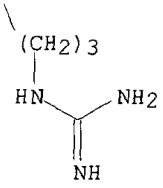
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



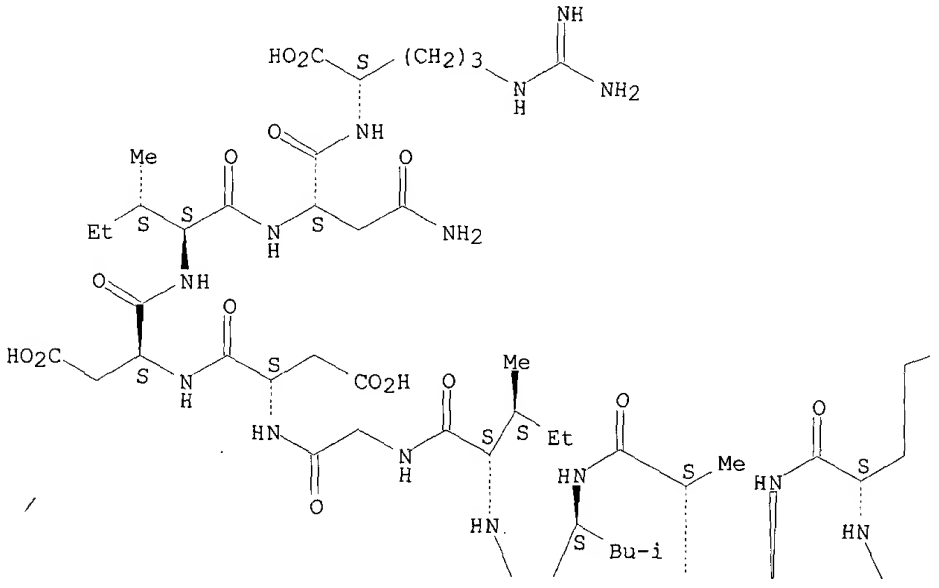
PAGE 2-B



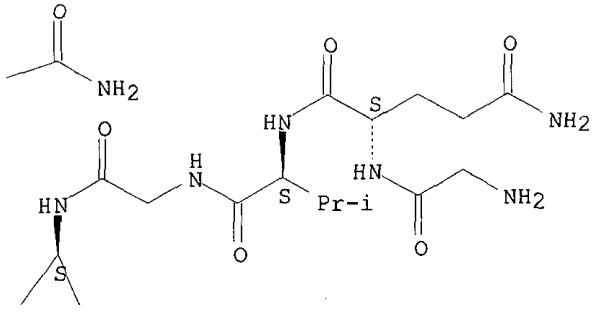
RN 300349-68-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, glycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

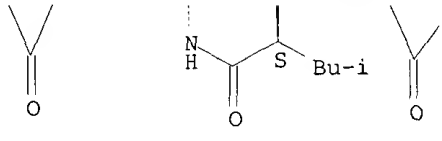
PAGE 1-A



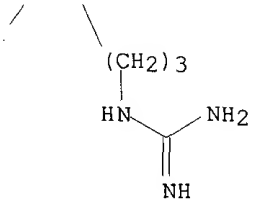
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



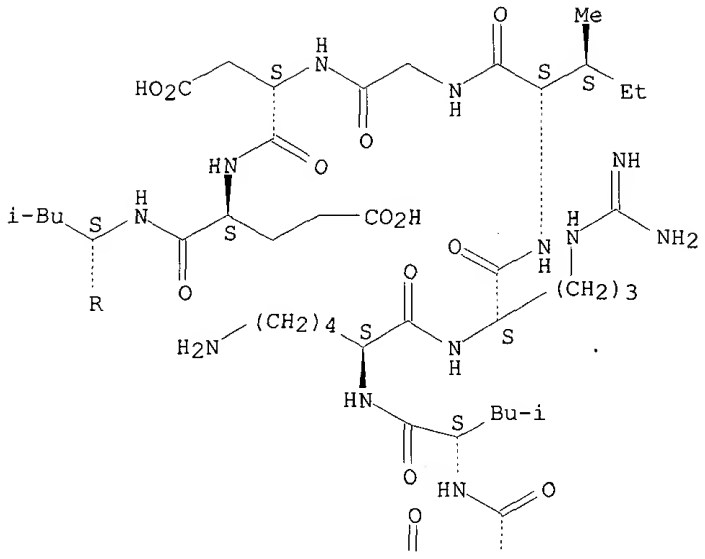
PAGE 2-B



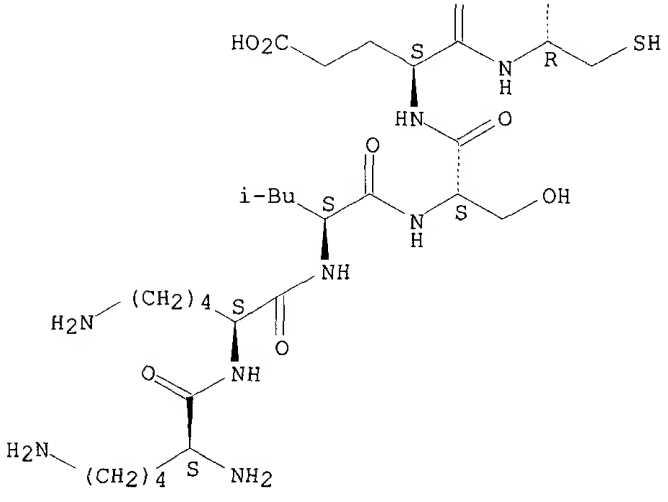
RN 300349-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Serine, L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

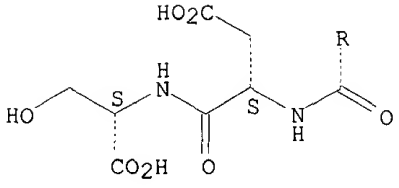
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



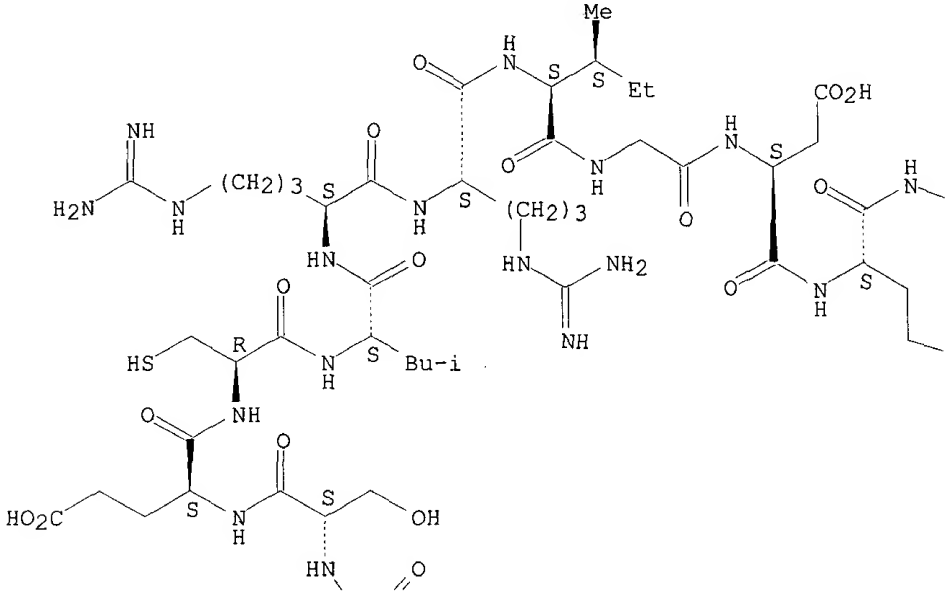
PAGE 3-A



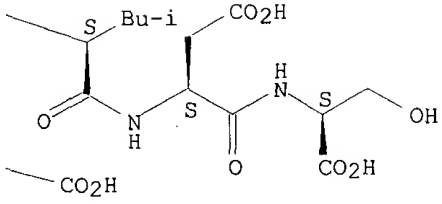
RN 300349-70-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Serine, L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

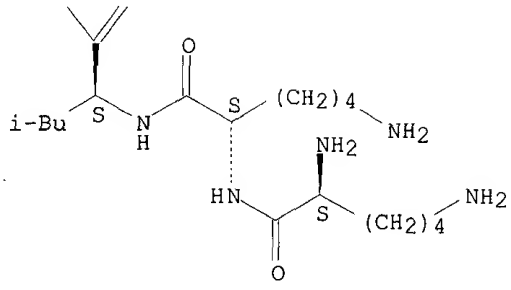
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



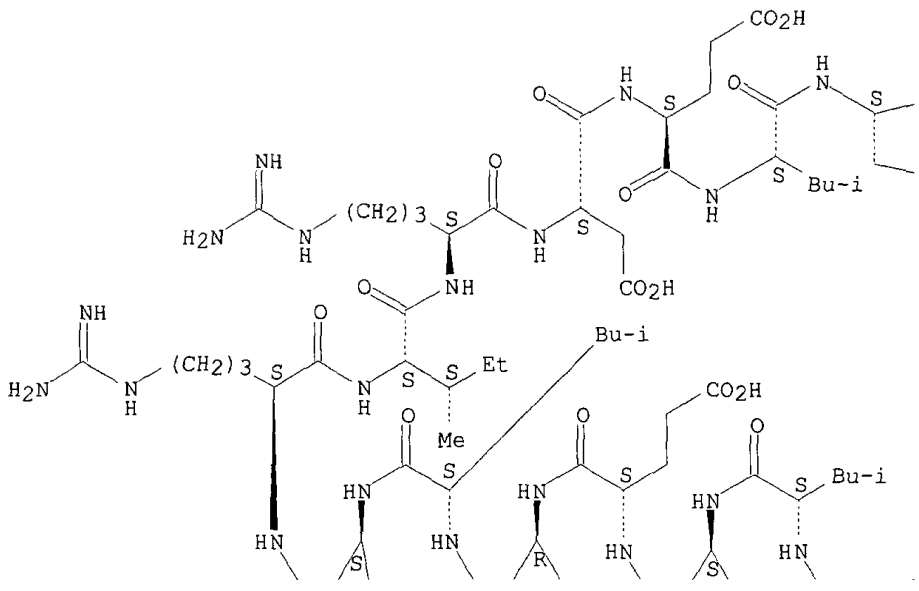
PAGE 2-A



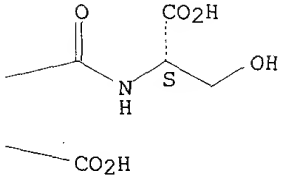
RN 300349-71-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Serine, L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

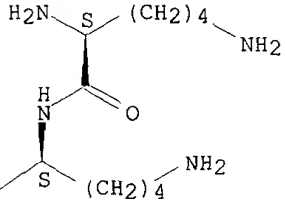
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

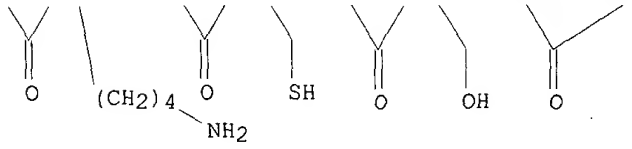


PAGE 1-B





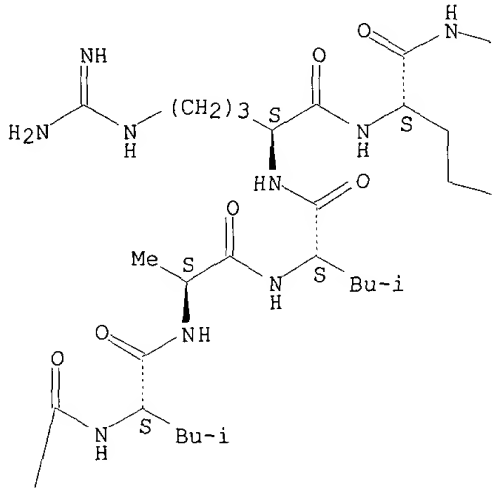
PAGE 2-A



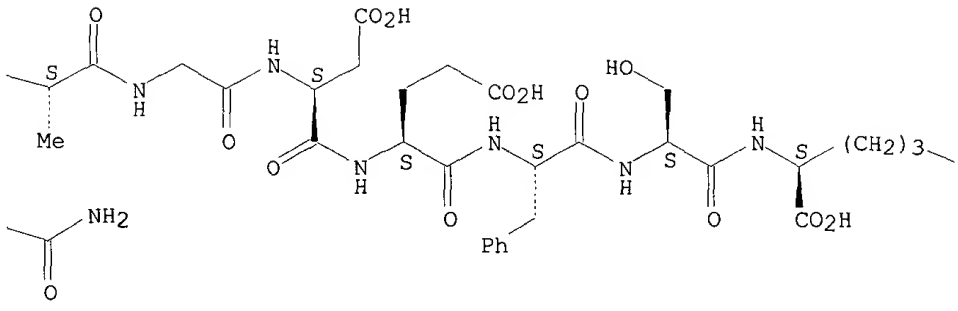
RN 300349-72-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-prolylglycyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

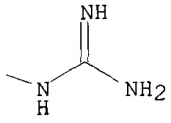
PAGE 1-A



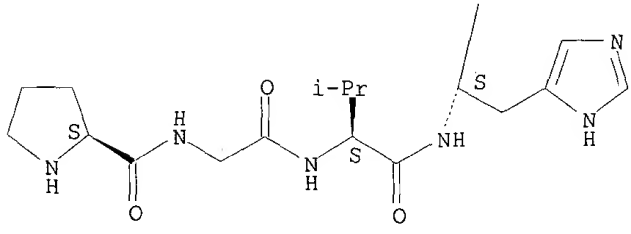
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



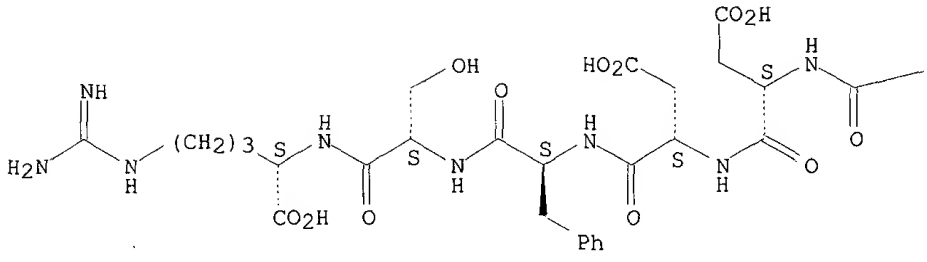
PAGE 2-A



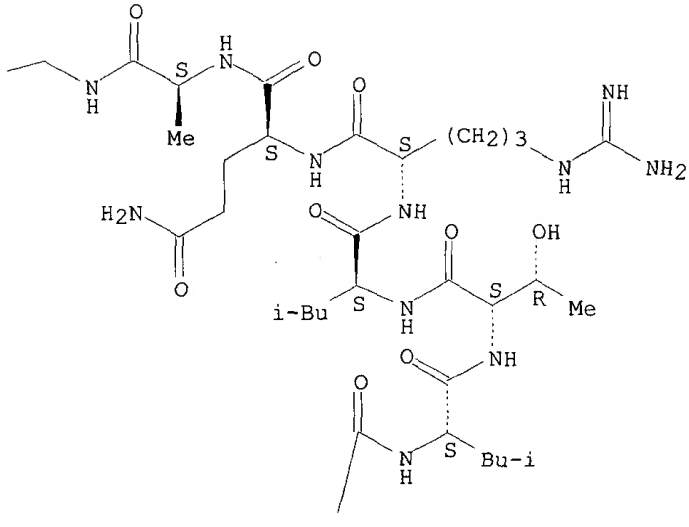
RN 300349-73-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

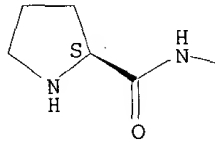
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



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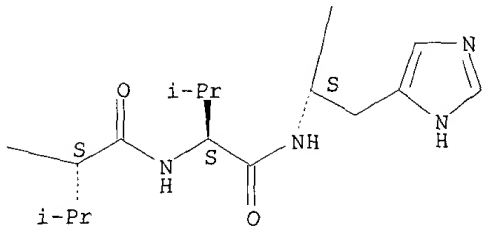
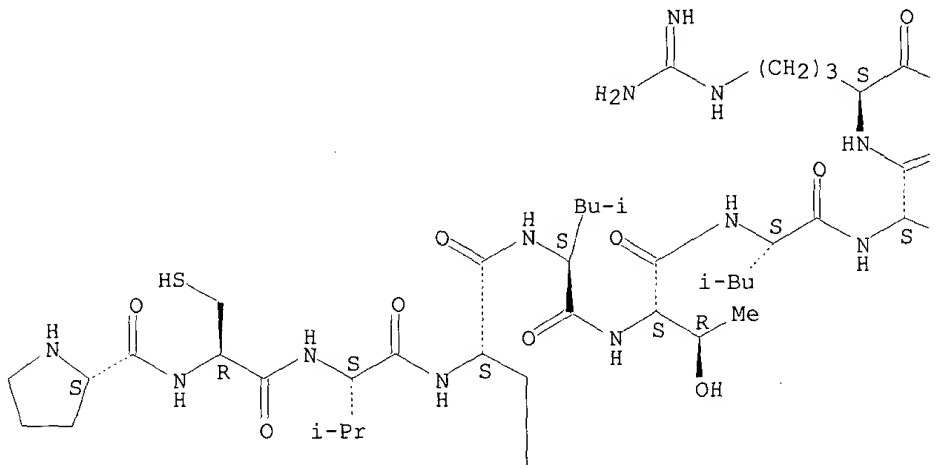


RN 300349-74-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-prolyl-L-cysteinyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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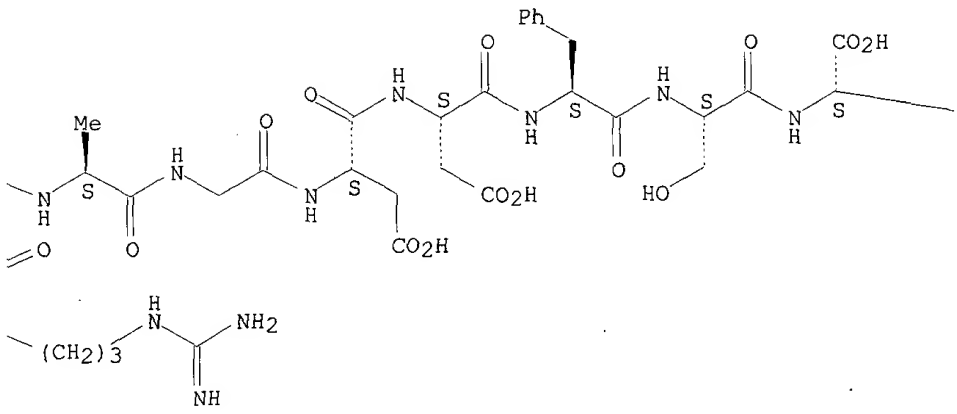
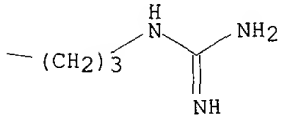


PAGE 1-C



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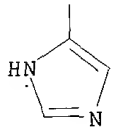
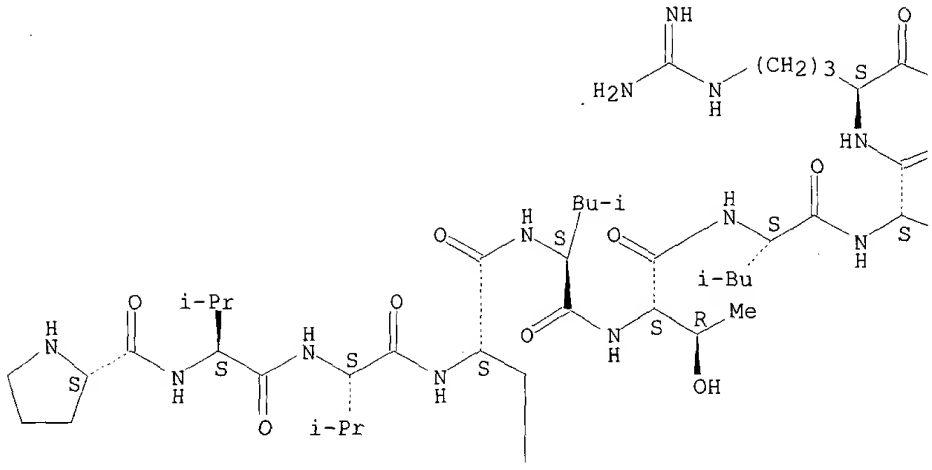


RN 300349-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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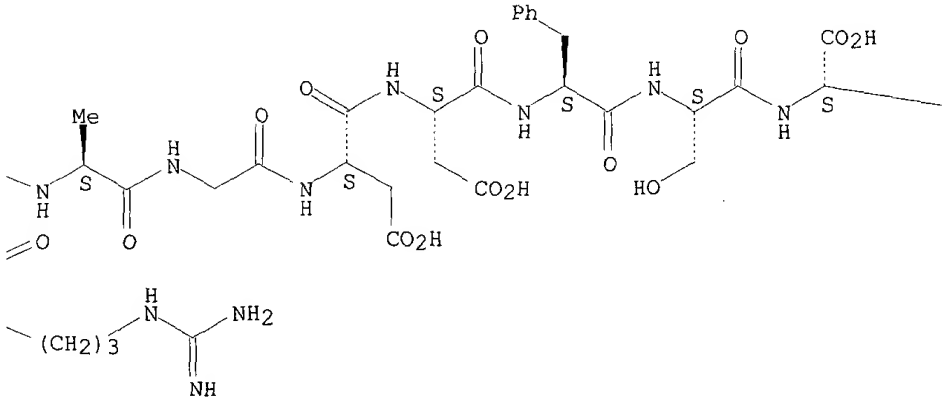

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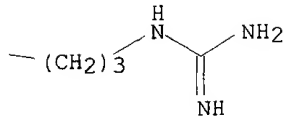

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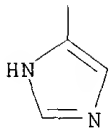
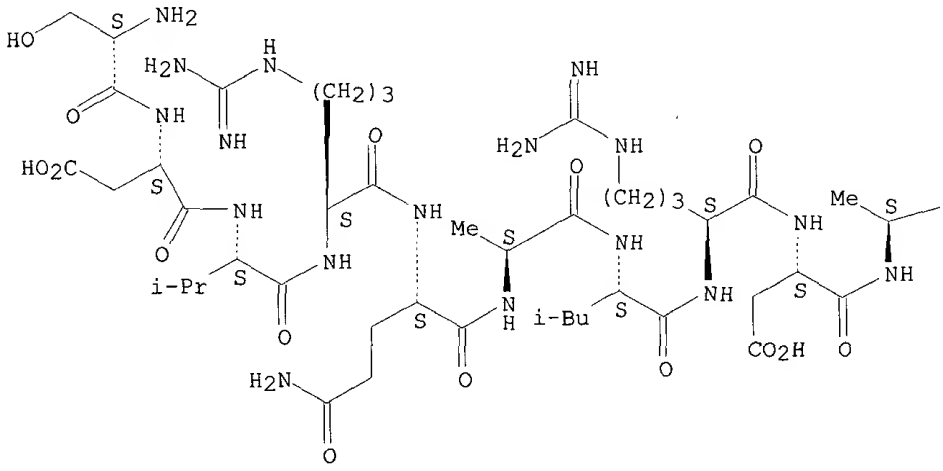


RN 300349-76-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-valyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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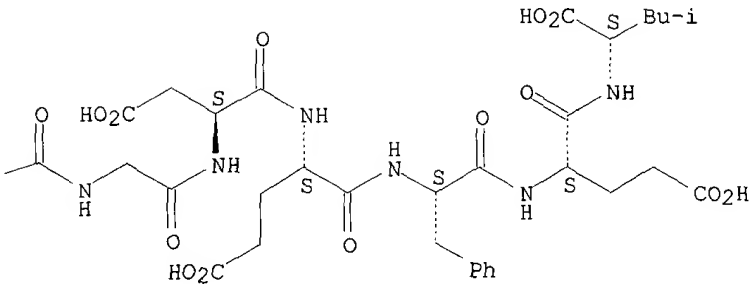
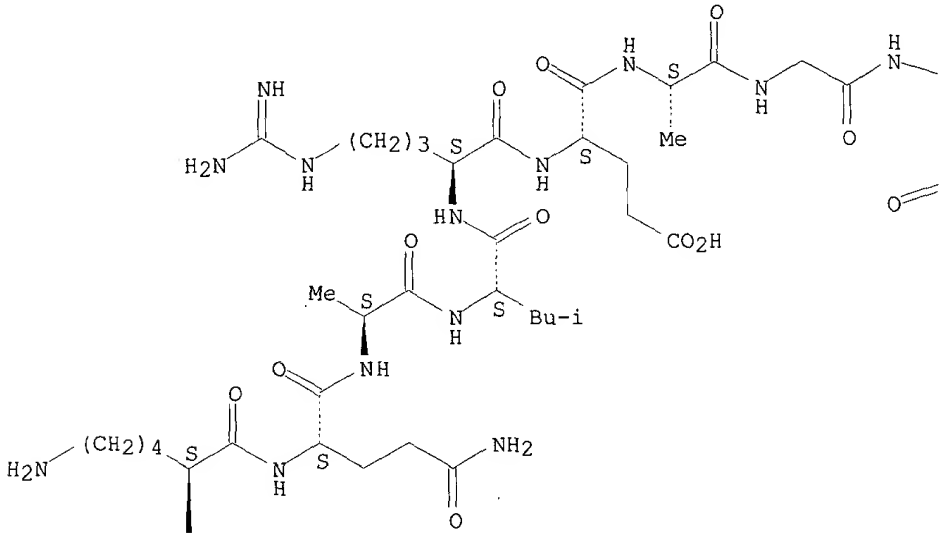


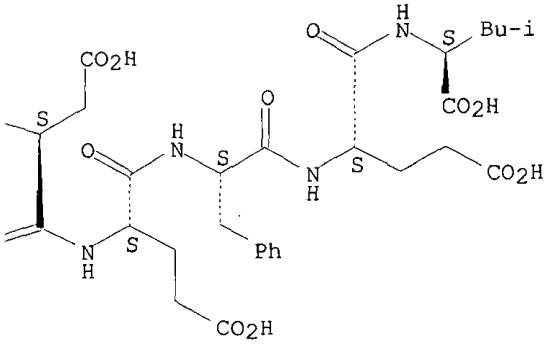
RN 300349-77-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-lysyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

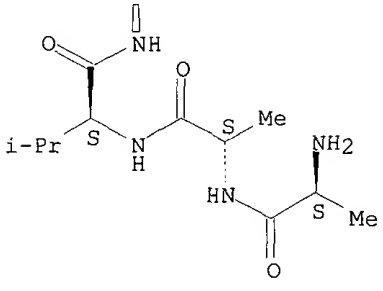
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



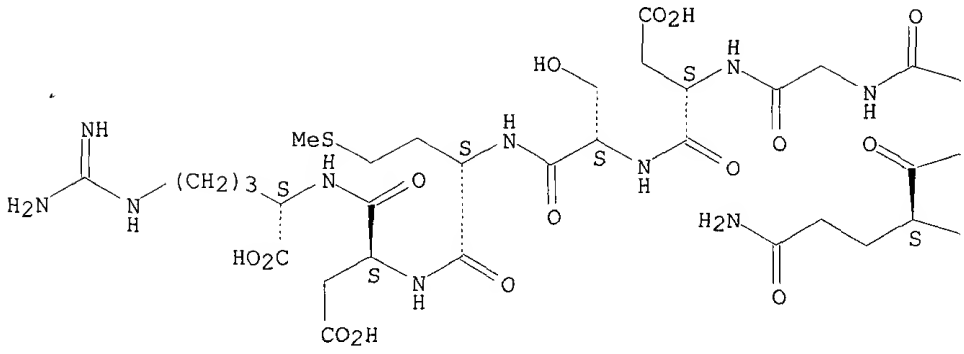
PAGE 2-A

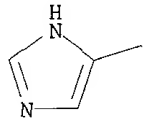


RN 300349-78-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-arginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





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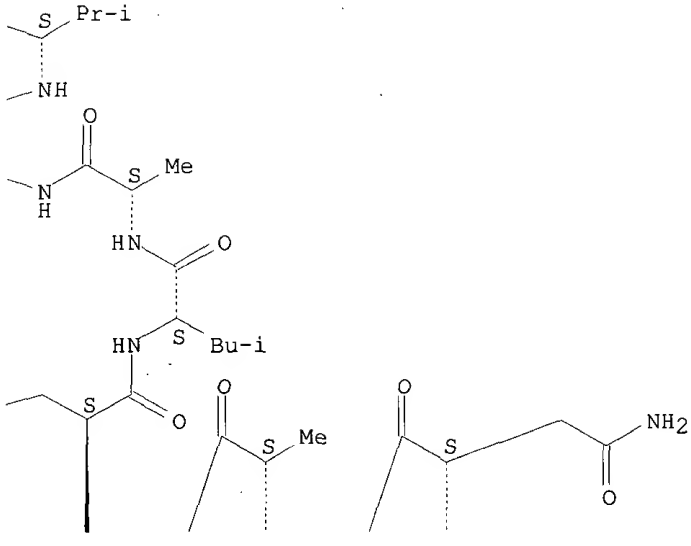

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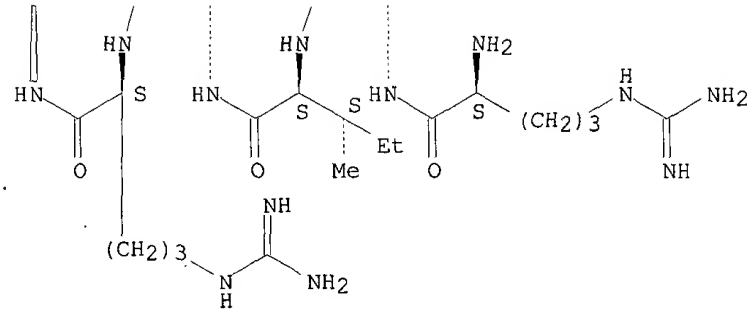
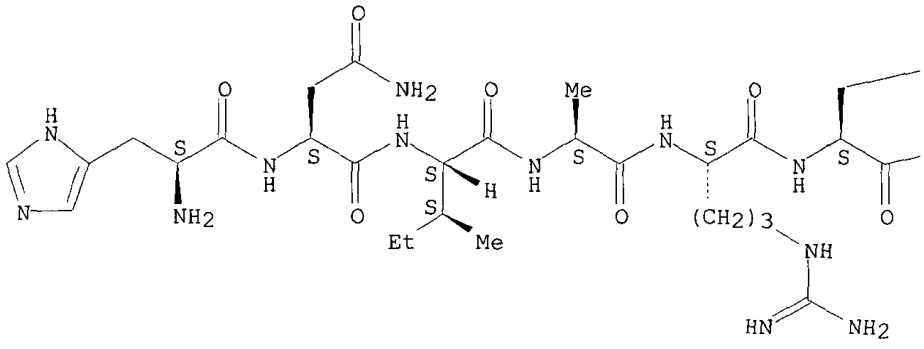


RN 300349-79-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Histidine, L-histidyl-L-asparaginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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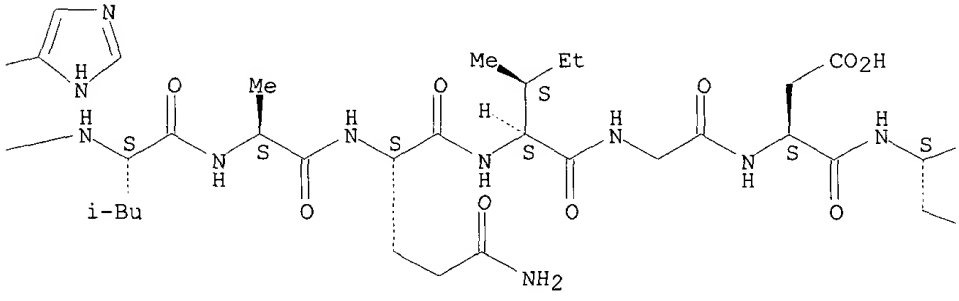
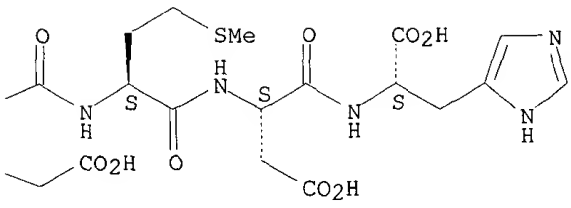


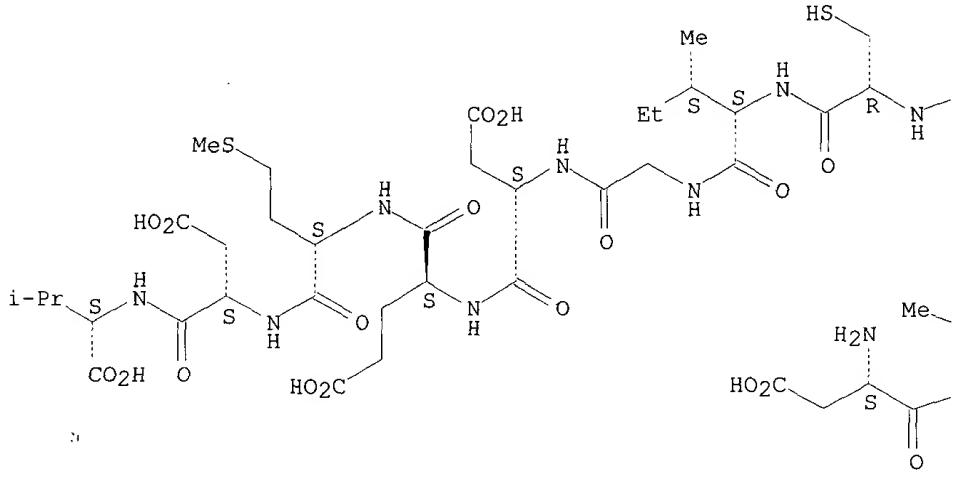
PAGE 1-C



RN 300349-80-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valine, L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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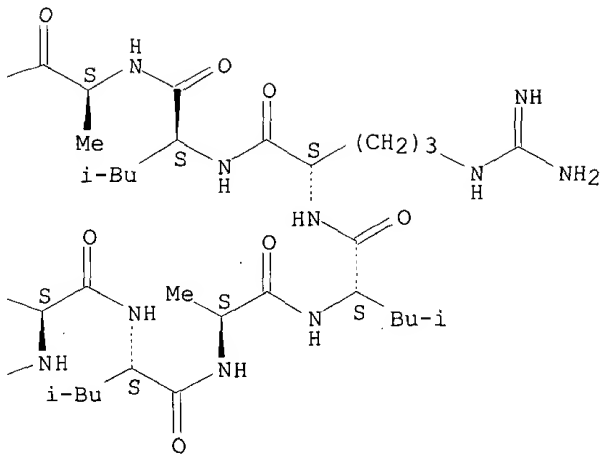
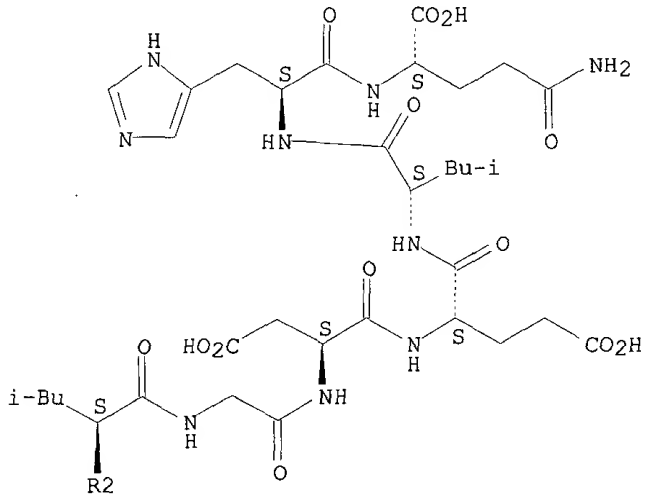


RN 300349-81-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Glutamine, L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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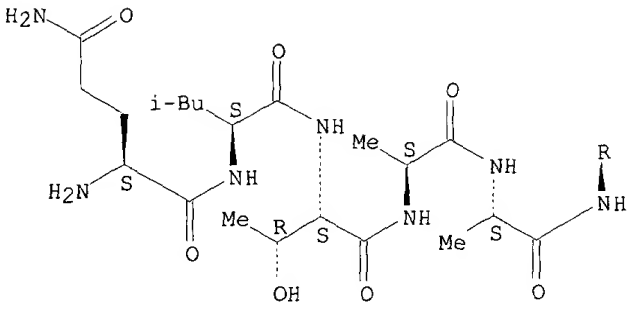

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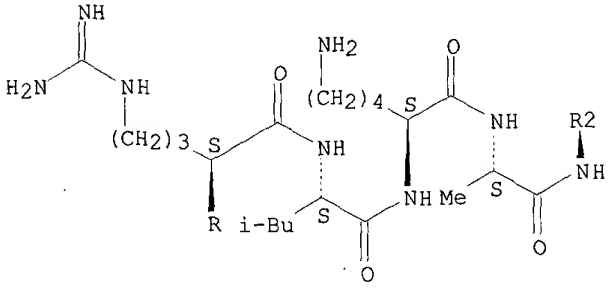
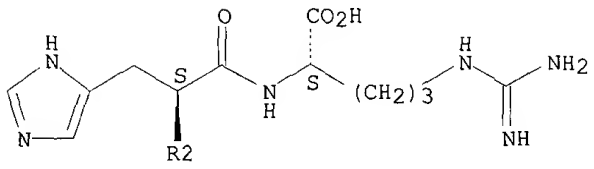
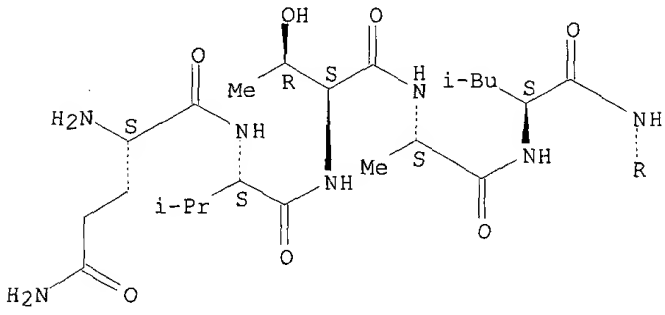


RN 300349-82-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-glutaminyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





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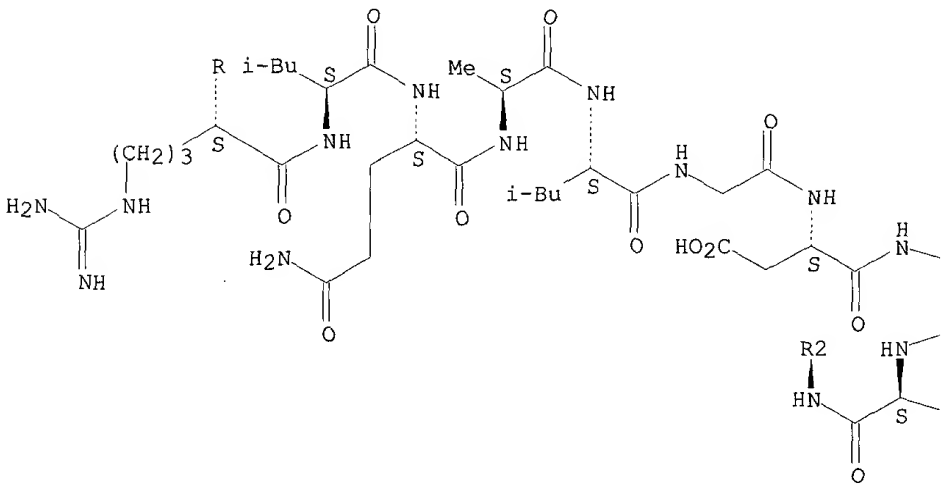

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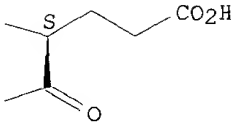
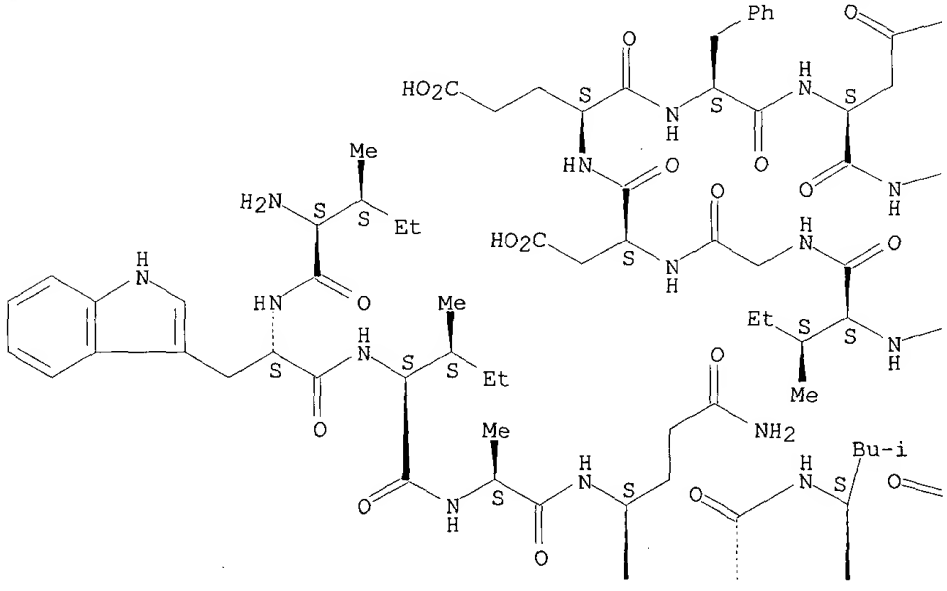


RN 300349-83-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, L-isoleucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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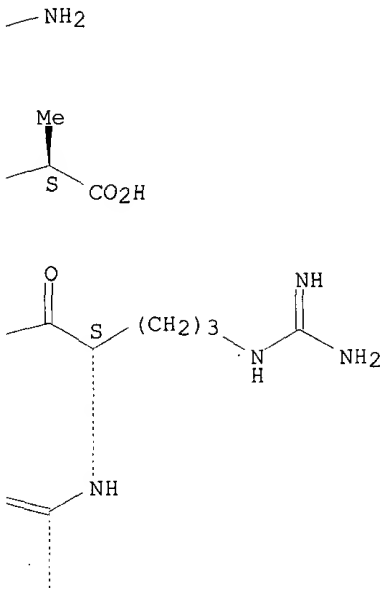

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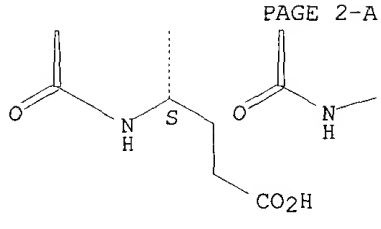
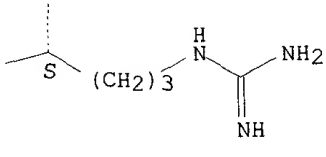


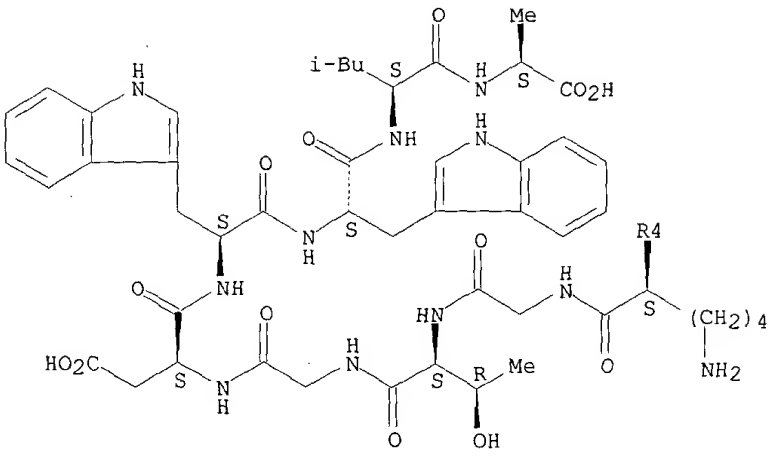
PAGE 2-B



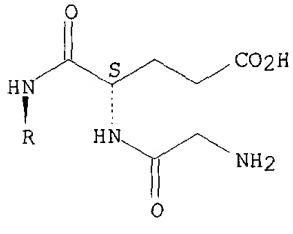
RN 300349-84-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, glycyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-tryptophyl-L-tryptophyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

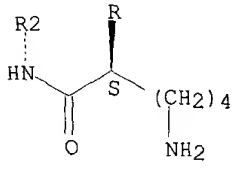
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A





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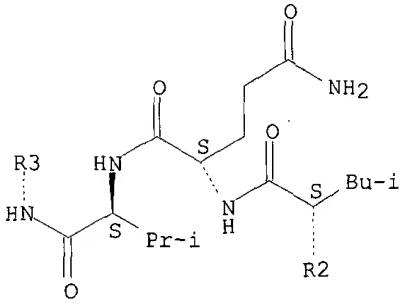
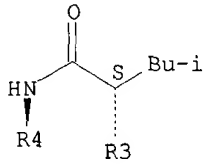
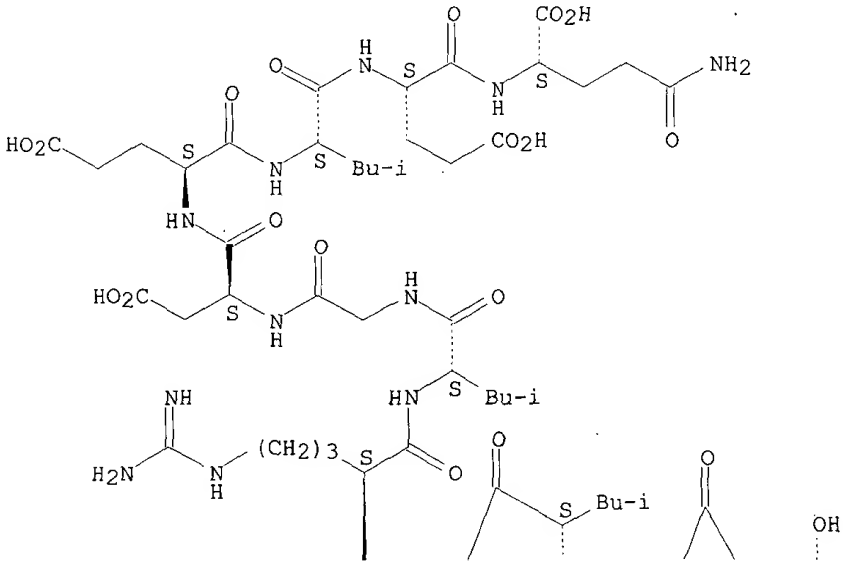




RN 300349-85-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Glutamine, L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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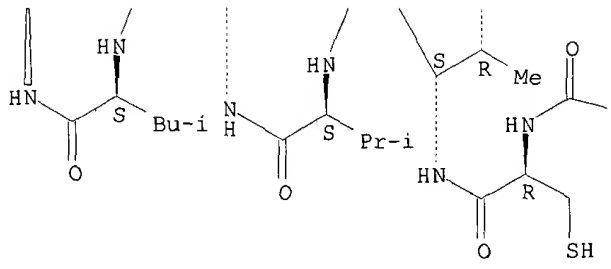
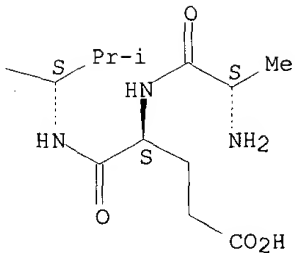


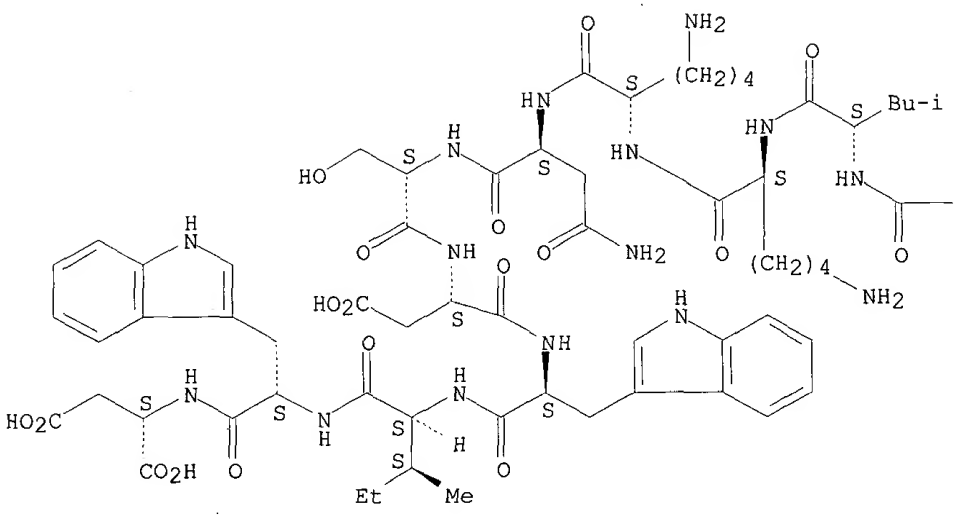
PAGE 2-B



RN 300349-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Aspartic acid, L-lysyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-valyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-seryl-L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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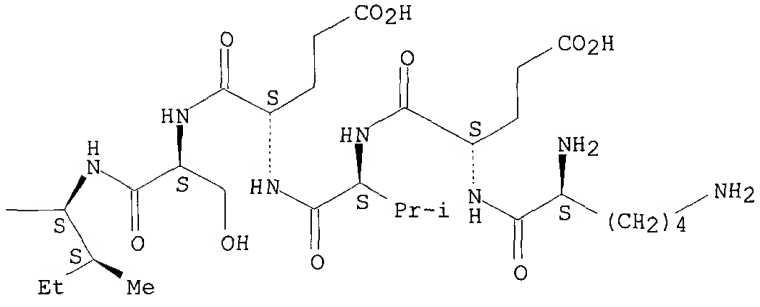
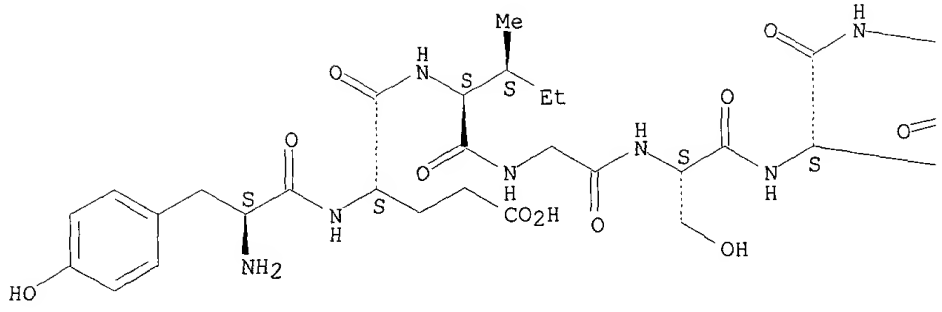


RN 300349-87-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, L-tyrosyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-seryl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-methionyl-L-cysteinyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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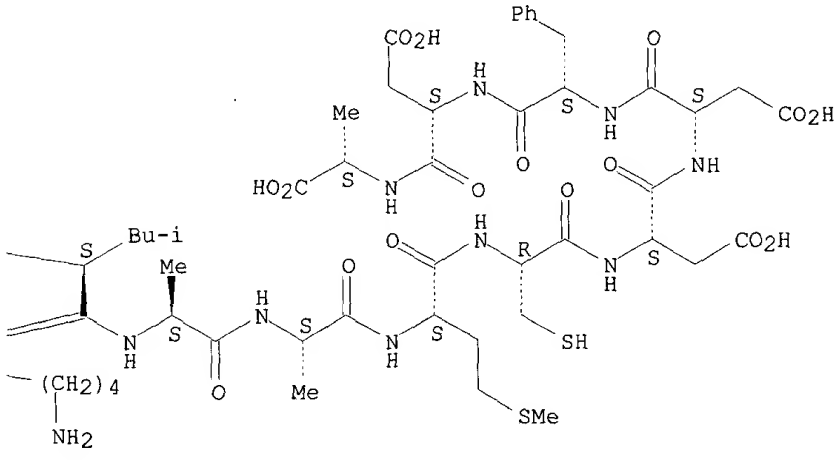
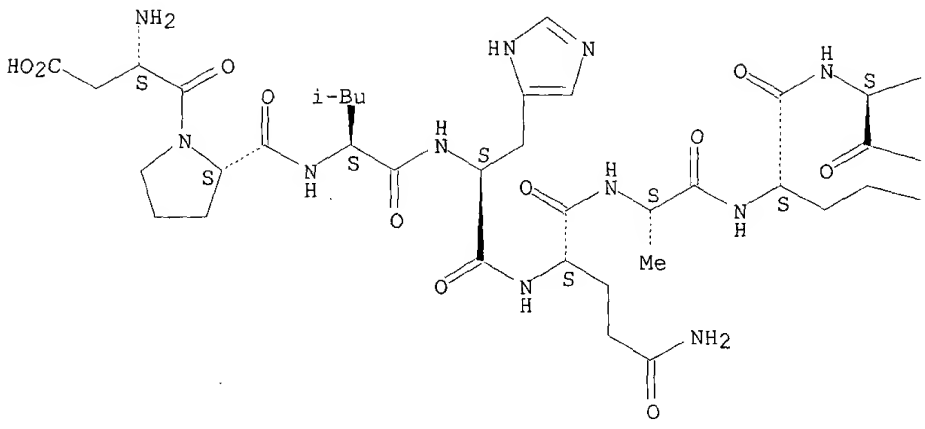


RN 300349-88-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Threonine, L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L-histidyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanyl-L-methionyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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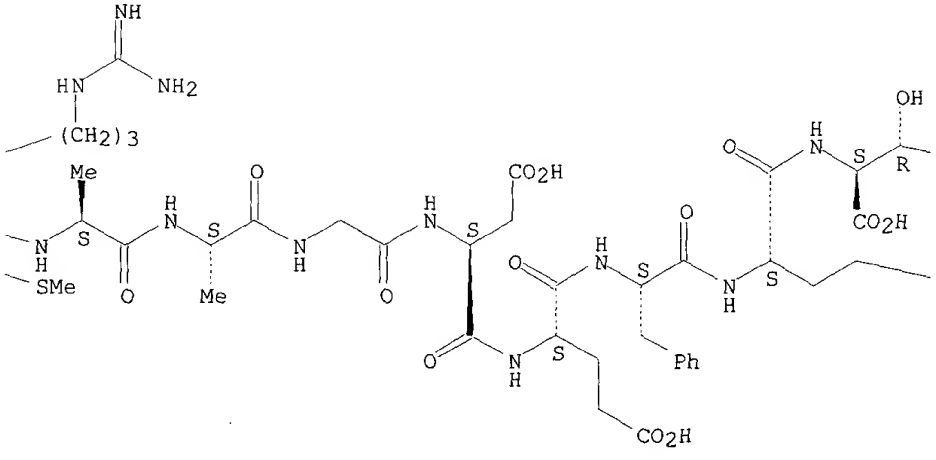
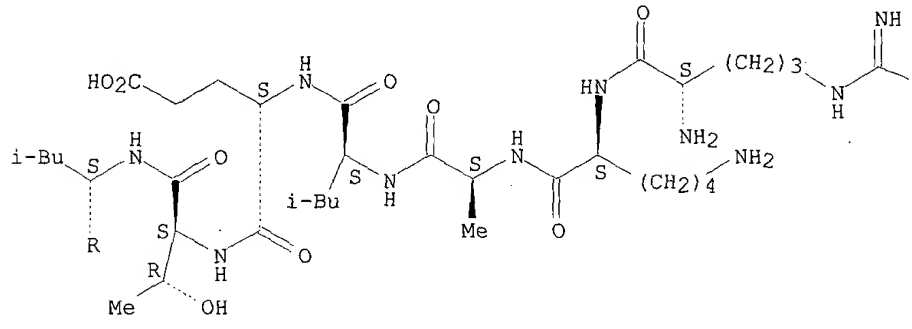


PAGE 1-C

RN 300349-89-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-valylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartylglycyl-L-valyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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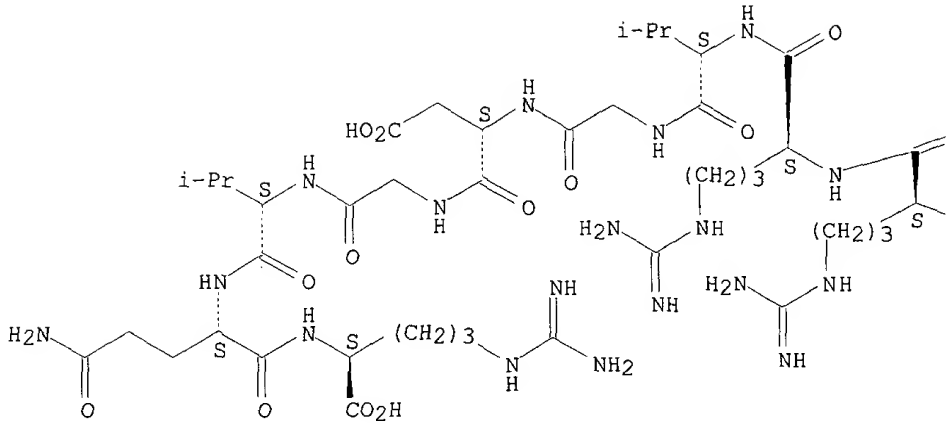
PAGE 2-A



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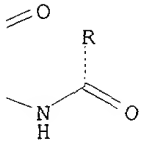
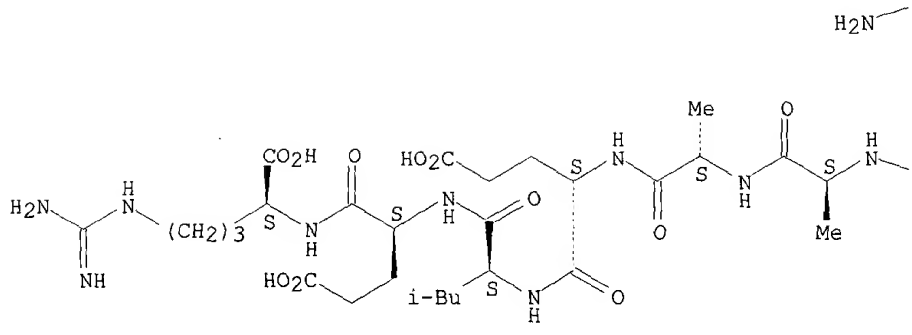


RN 300349-90-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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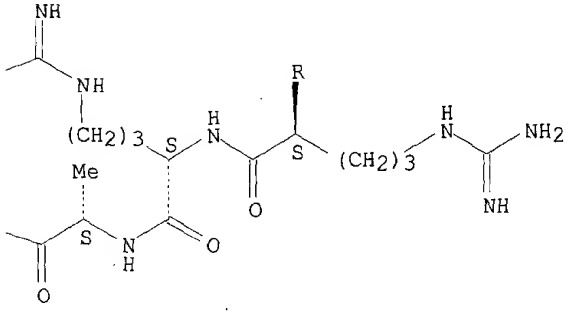

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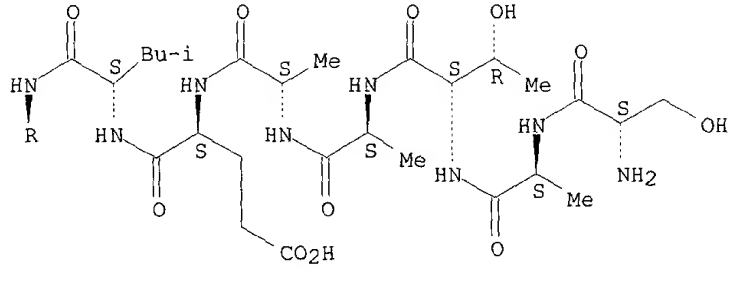
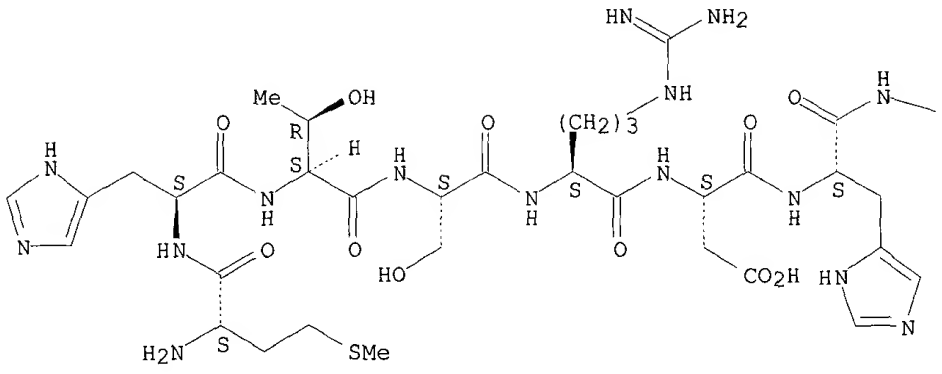


RN 300349-91-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valine, L-methionyl-L-histidyl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-histidyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-glutaminyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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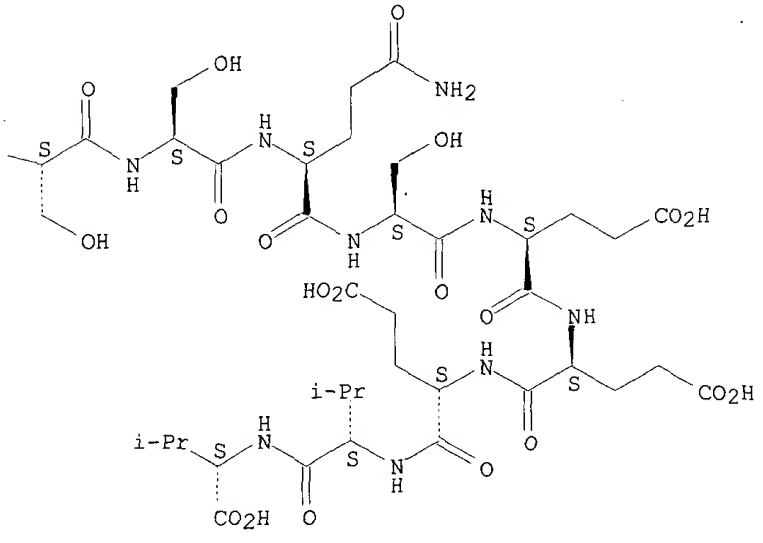
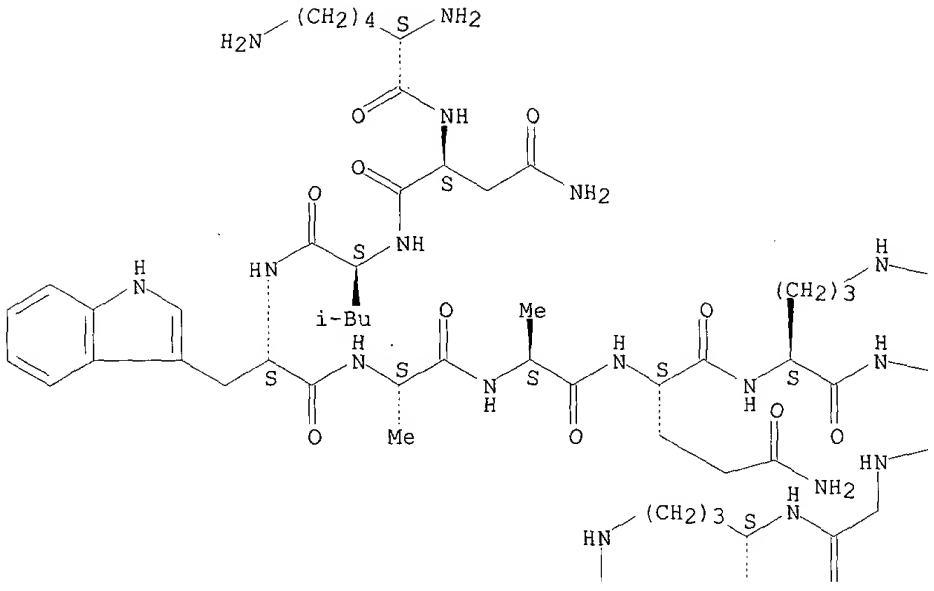


RN 300349-93-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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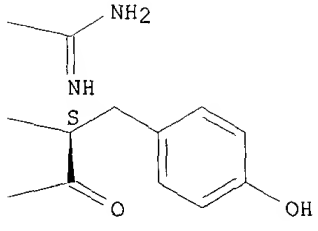

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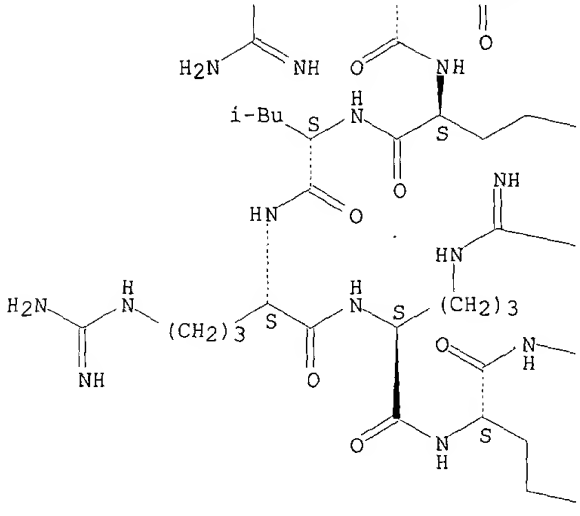

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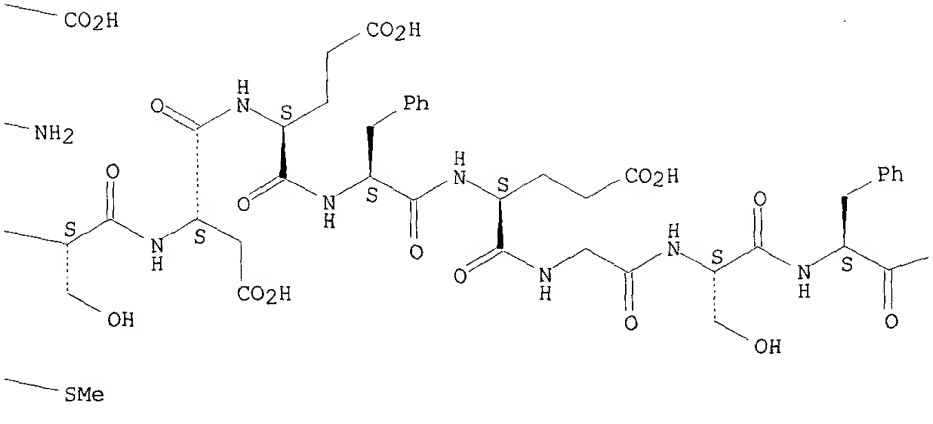

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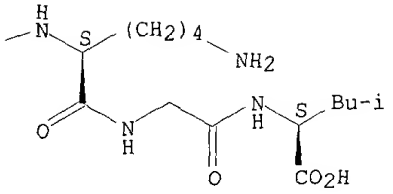
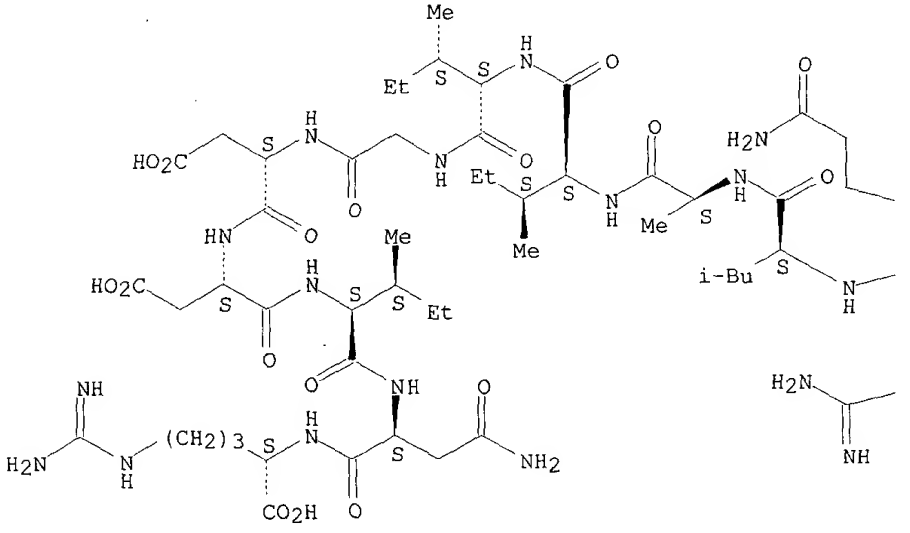
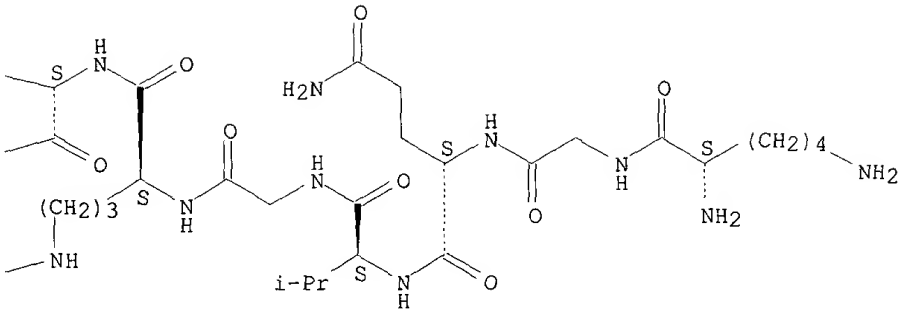


RN 300349-94-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Arginine, L-lysylglycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-isoleucyl-L-asparaginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

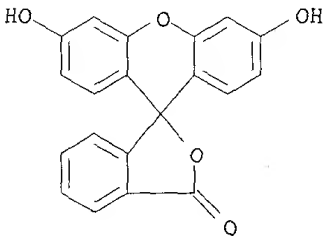
PAGE 1-A





IT **50812-37-8D**, Glutathione S-transferase, fusion proteins with Bcl-2, peptides binding to
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
RN 50812-37-8 HCAPLUS
CN Transferase, glutathione S- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **2321-07-5DP**, Fluorescein, conjugates with peptide
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
RN 2321-07-5 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),9'-[9H]xanthen]-3-one, 3',6'-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

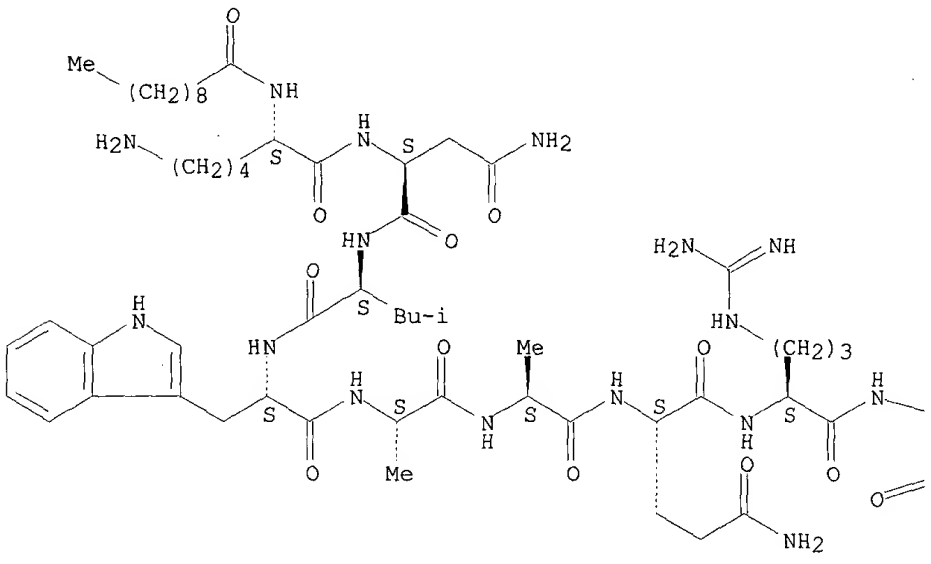


IT **300349-98-8DP**, biotinylated,resin-bound
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
RN 300349-98-8 HCAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N2-(1-oxodecyl)-L-lysyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-seryl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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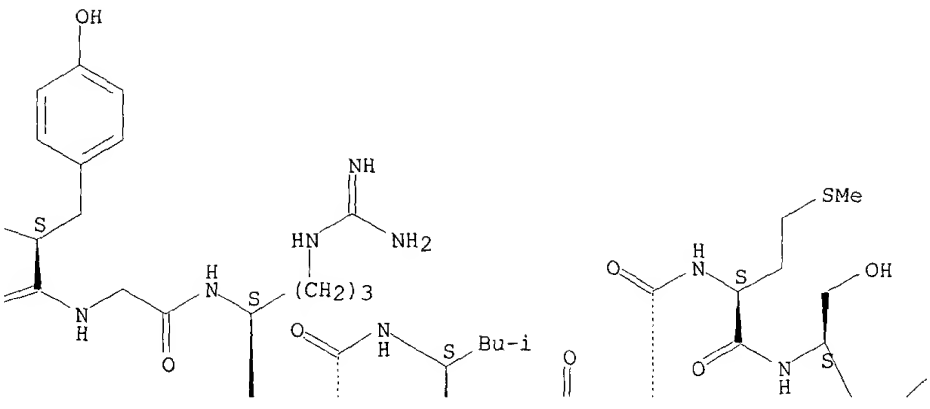

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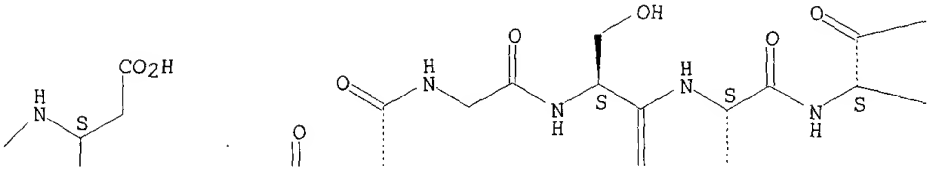

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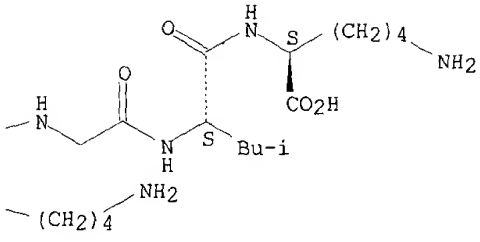

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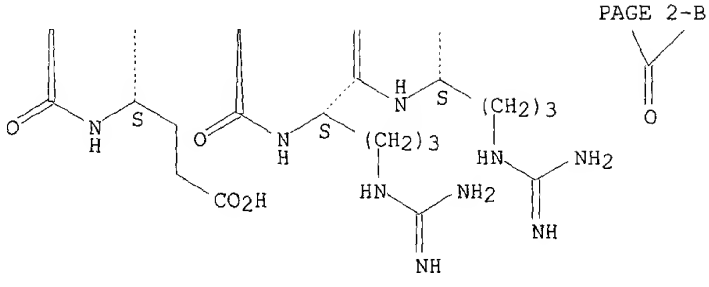

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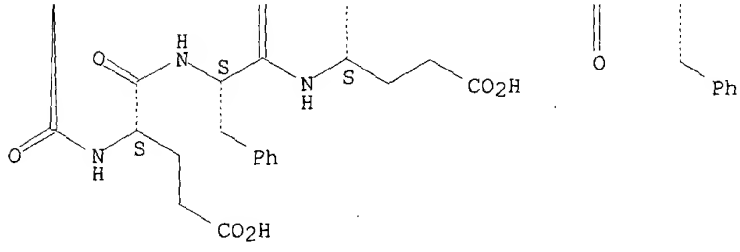
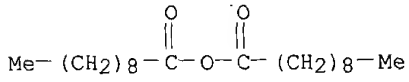


IT **2082-76-0**, Decanoic anhydride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

RN 2082-76-0 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> d ind 2

L7   ANSWER 2 OF 2  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IC   ICM  A61K038-00
CC   1-6 (Pharmacology)
     Section cross-reference(s): 9
ST   peptide cellular uptake lipophilic conjugate; apoptosis decyl peptide Bcl2
     protein binding
IT   Phosphoproteins
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP
     (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (Bad (Bcl-2 protein-assocd. death promoter), peptide of BH3 domain of,
        Bcl-2 binding by; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide
        conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP
     (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (Bak, peptide of BH3 domain of, Bcl-2 binding by; enhancement of
        peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic
        compds.)
IT   Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP
     (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (Bax, peptide of BH3 domain of, Bcl-2 binding by; enhancement of
        peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic
        compds.)
IT   Antitumor agents
        (acute lymphocytic leukemia; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake
        using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Leukemia
        (acute lymphocytic; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using
        peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Leukemia
        (acute nonlymphocytic; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using
        peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
     process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
     PROC (Process)
        (bcl-2, peptide inhibiting or binding; enhancement of peptide cellular
        uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Antitumor agents
        (chronic lymphocytic leukemia; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake
        using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Leukemia
        (chronic lymphocytic; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using
        peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Intestine, neoplasm
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colorectal, inhibitors; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using
        peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Antitumor agents
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colorectal; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide
        conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT   Peptides, biological studies
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
     process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use);
     BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
```

(conjugates, with lipophilic compds.; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Lymphocyte
(disease, self-reactive, induction of apoptosis in; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Antitumor agents
Apoptosis
Cell
Drug delivery systems
Lipophilicity
Melanoma
Stomach, neoplasm
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Kidney, neoplasm
Kidney, neoplasm
Stomach, neoplasm
Stomach, neoplasm
Thyroid gland, neoplasm
Thyroid gland, neoplasm
(inhibitors; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Antitumor agents
Antitumor agents
(kidney; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung non-small-cell carcinoma; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Antitumor agents
(melanoma; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Prostate gland
Prostate gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Prostate gland
(neoplasm; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Nerve, neoplasm
Nerve, neoplasm
(neuroblastoma, inhibitors; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Antitumor agents
Nerve, neoplasm
(neuroblastoma; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Lung, neoplasm
Lung, neoplasm
(non-small-cell carcinoma, inhibitors; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT Lung, neoplasm
(non-small-cell carcinoma; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using

peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT Fusion proteins (chimeric proteins)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(of GST and Bcl-2, peptides binding to; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT Antitumor agents
(prostate gland; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT Antitumor agents
Antitumor agents
(stomach; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT Antitumor agents
Antitumor agents
(thyroid; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT Biological transport
(uptake; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT Infection
(viral, apoptosis in cells with; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT Amino acids, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(D-, peptide contg.; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT **300349-95-5**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(as mutant of BakBH3 peptide, Bcl-2 binding by; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT **300349-99-9DP**, biotinylated
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(cellular uptake of; enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT **300349-92-2DP**, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-96-6P 300349-97-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)
IT **300349-39-7D**, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-40-0D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-41-1D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-42-2D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-43-3D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-44-4D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-45-5D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-46-6D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-47-7D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-48-8D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-49-9D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-50-2D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-51-3D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-52-4D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs

300349-53-5D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-54-6D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-55-7D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-56-8D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-57-9D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-58-0D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-59-1D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-60-4D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-61-5D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-62-6D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-63-7D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-64-8D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-65-9D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-66-0D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-67-1D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-68-2D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-69-3D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-70-6D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-71-7D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-72-8D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-73-9D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-74-0D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-75-1D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-76-2D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-77-3D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-78-4D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-79-5D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-80-8D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-81-9D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-82-0D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-83-1D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-84-2D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-85-3D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-86-4D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-87-5D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-88-6D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-89-7D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-90-0D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-91-1D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-93-3D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
300349-94-4D, conjugates with lipophilic compds., analogs
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT **50812-37-8D**, Glutathione S-transferase, fusion proteins with Bcl-2, peptides binding to
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT **2321-07-5DP**, Fluorescein, conjugates with peptide
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT **300349-98-8DP**, biotinylated, resin-bound
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP

(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

IT **2082-76-0**, Decanoic anhydride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(enhancement of peptide cellular uptake using peptide conjugates with lipophilic compds.)

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DN 132:342944
TI Cell permeable Bcl-2 binding peptides: a chemical approach to apoptosis induction in tumor cells
AU **Wang, Jia-Lun; Zhang, Zhi-Jia;** Choksi, Swati; Shan, Simei; **Lu, Zhixian;** Croce, Carlo M.; Alnemri, Emad S.; Korngold, Robert; **Huang, Ziwei**
CS Kimmel Cancer Center, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, 19107, USA
SO Cancer Res. (2000), 60(6), 1498-1502
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
PB AACR Subscription Office
DT Journal
LA English
AB Bcl-2 is a potent suppressor of apoptosis, and its overexpression contributes to tumorigenesis in many types of human cancers. To test the possibility of modulating Bcl-2 function as an anticancer strategy, a cell permeable Bcl-2 binding peptide, cell permeable moiety (cpm)-1285, was designed by chem. attaching a fatty acid to a peptide derived from the proapoptotic protein Bad. cpm-1285 entered HL-60 tumor cells, bound Bcl-2 protein, and induced apoptosis in vitro. In contrast, cpm-1285 had little effect on normal human peripheral blood lymphocytes. Furthermore, cpm-1285 had in vivo activity in slowing human myeloid leukemia growth in severe combined immunodeficient mice. These results demonstrate a novel approach for therapeutic intervention of tumor growth in vivo with small mol. inhibitors of Bcl-2.
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